REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1893.

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FROM

A. E. MARTINEAU, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

TO

H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated LAHORE, *the 4th July* 1894.

SIR,

Annual Report on Criminal Justice submitted.

I am directed by the Judges to submit their Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1893, together with the usual statements.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Statement of offences reported, admitted to have occurred, and brought to trial, respectively.

2. The following table shows the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial, during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	1889	124,558	42,542	1,957	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,421	55,531	121,307	
	1891	127,180	45,398	2,461	79,321	58 103	126,912	
	1892	126,251	42,363	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	
	1893	126,585	43,179	3,708	79 698	59,233	131,490	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28 205	57,508	
	1891	38,169	5,222	55	32,892	31,978	62,161	
	1892	43,891	6,039	101	37,751	36 840	68,505	
	1893	43,011	6,425	186	36,400	35,211	67,500	
Total ..	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181 880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	
	1891	165,349	50,620	2,516	112,213	90,083	189,103	
	1892	170,142	48,402	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	
	1893	169,596	49,604	3,894	116,098	94,444	198,990	

NOTE.—The figures for the Court of the Honorary Magistrate of Lahaul have not been received

Variations in reported crime noticed

3. The number of offences reported in the year 1893 was 169,596. This number is 6,596 above the average for the past five years, which was 163,000, but is less by 546 than the number reported in 1892. The decrease is in offences under Local and Special

Laws, the number of such offences reported being 43,011 as against 43,891 in 1892. As regards offences under the Indian Penal Code the number reported has increased by 334. These variations are unimportant.

There has been a marked decrease in reported crime in the following districts, namely :—

Gujrát	12	per. cent less than in	1892.
Siálkot	10	„	„
Delhi	7	„	„
Amritsar	7	„	„
Lahore	7	„	„

In the following districts there has been a considerable increase, namely :—

Gurgáon	44	per cent. more than in	1892.
Hissár	29	„	„
Karnal	23	„	„
Jhang	15	„	„
Umballa	12	„	„
Mooltan	12	„	„
Dera Ghází Khan	9	„	„

The decrease in the Gujrát district is attributed to the good harvest and consequent cheapness of corn, and to the fact that a great many bad characters had been placed on security.

In Siálkot reported crime has decreased owing to good harvests and low prices, and the attention given to the criminal administration.

In the Delhi district the decrease is entirely in cases under Local and Special Laws, and is due in great measure to an order of the District Magistrate forbidding police interference in cases of obstruction of thoroughfares within municipalities, caused by traders displaying their wares beyond their shop limits, and leaving the Municipal authorities to prosecute the offenders under their own bye-laws.

Good harvests are set down as the cause of the decrease in the Amritsar and Lahore districts.

Among the reasons given for the increase in the Gurgáon district are greater accuracy in the statistics and the care taken by the District Superintendent of Police to see that reported offences were recorded.

In the Hissár district the increase in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code is principally in petty assaults and hurts. In offences under Local and Special Laws the increase is partly in bad livelihood cases and partly in cases under the Police Act. In conjunction with the authorities of the adjoining Native States measures were taken for placing on security the bad characters along the border. With regard to the increase in offences reported under Act V of 1861, the District Magistrate remarks that it is to be hoped that it shows that Municipal Committees are beginning to take a livelier interest in matters relating to sanitation.

In Karnál the increase under Local and Special Laws is due to the institution of a great many cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The increase under the Indian Penal Code is principally in cases of hurt and theft. The District Magistrate's remarks on the reporting of theft cases will be found in the extracts given in the appendix.

In the Jhang district the increase is attributed to the influx of workmen on the Chenáb Canal.

In Umballa the increase is in offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, and is said to be due in great measure to the supervision exercised by the District Superintendent of Police with regard to the recording of offences reported.

In Mooltan the increase is chiefly in bad livelihood cases and in cases under the Cantonments Act, the increase in the latter being ascribed to the fact that there were more troops in the station during the year under report.

In Dera Ghází Khan there has been a steady increase since 1889 in the number of offences reported. The increase in 1893 appears to have been mainly in assault and theft cases.

Complaints summarily dismissed or struck off.

4. Taking the average for the past five years, there were about 51,000 complaints thrown out *in limine* out of 163,000 offences reported. The percentage, 31 per cent. is the same for the year under report, in which out of 169,596 offences reported 53,498 were thrown out *in limine*. The percentage in 1892 was 30. The following table gives the figures under this head in each district:—

District.	Average, 1889-93.			1893.		
	Offences reported.	Rejected *in limine*.	Percentage of cases rejected *in limine* to cases reported.	Number of cases reported.	Rejected *in limine*.	Percentage of cases rejected *in limine* to cases reported.
Delhi	4,678	1,430	30	4,093	1,216	29
Gurgáon	2,834	1,012	35	3,278	1,107	33
Rohtak	2,123	589	28	2,196	678	30
Karnál	3,324	1,068	32	3,979	1,571	39
Umballa	6,583	2,421	36	6,863	2,700	39
Ludhiána	6,476	2,395	37	6,374	1,822	28
Simla	2,772	80	2	3,829	149	3
Jullundur	6,228	1,199	19	5,795	1,087	18
Hoshiárpur	5,614	2,110	37	5,617	1,967	35
Kángra	4,620	1,556	33	4,656	1,211	26
Amritsar	8,396	3,712	44	8,558	3,667	42
Gurdáspur	7,455	3,199	42	7,727	3,133	40
Siálkot	10,449	4,043	38	9,994	3,915	39
Gujránwála	5,880	1,983	33	7,138	2,673	37
Lahore	10,436	2,685	25	11,081	3,632	32
Ferozepore	8,042	2,180	27	8,463	2,362	27
Hissár	4,090	1,520	37	4,708	1,755	37
Mooltan	6,466	2,016	31	7,257	2,011	27
Jhang	2,817	775	27	3,373	624	18
Montgomery	3,677	1,429	38	3,402	1,542	45
Muzaffargarh	3,738	1,059	28	4,051	1,051	26
Jhelum	4,710	1,637	34	4,954	2,066	41
Gujrát	5,460	2,355	43	5,568	2,493	44
Shahpur	4,094	1,191	29	4,244	1,316	31
Ráwalpindi	11,242	2,975	26	10,667	2,980	28
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,919	1,116	38	3,324	922	27
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2,977	546	18	3,385	958	28
Bannu	4,051	536	13	4,215	747	17
Pesháwar	5,361	837	15	5,328	525	9
Hazára	3,040	962	31	2,964	1,281	43
Kohát	2,526	147	5	2,515	337	13
Total ...	163,083	50,769	31	169,596	53,498	31

Offences which may be taken to have occurred.

5. The number of offences which are admitted to have occurred in 1893 was 116,098 as against 118,630 in 1892, while the average for the past five years is 112,313. Thus there has been a decrease of about 2 per cent. There were 94,444 cases brought to trial as against 95,395 in 1892. The decrease is only in offences falling under Local and Special Laws, offences under the Indian Penal Code showing a slight increase.

The following table gives the district figures for offences admitted to have occurred and offences brought to trial, respectively :—

District.	Average, 1889-93.			1893.		
	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to offences returned as true.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to offences returned as true.
Delhi	3,248	3,043	93	2,877	2,800	97
Gurgáon	1,822	1,565	85	2,171	1,796	82
Rohtak	1,534	1,379	90	1,518	1,397	92
Karnál	2,256	1,844	81	2,408	2,078	86
Umballa	4,162	3,290	79	4,163	3,293	79
Ludhiána	4,081	3,446	84	4,552	3,589	78
Simla	2,691	2,533	94	3,680	3,430	93
Jullundur	5,029	4,195	83	4,708	3,999	84
Hoshiárpur	3,503	2,705	77	3,650	2,883	79
Kángra	3,063	2,803	91	3,445	2,836	82
Amritsar	4,684	3,672	78	4,891	3,965	81
Gurdáspur	4,256	3,234	76	4,594	3,447	75
Siálkot	6,406	4,446	70	6,079	4,708	77
Gujránwála	3,896	2,438	62	4,465	2,584	57
Lahore	7,750	5,786	74	7,449	6,333	85
Ferozepore	5,862	4,367	74	6,101	4,659	76
Hissár	2,570	2,163	84	2,953	2,631	90
Mooltan	4,450	3,858	86	5,246	4,249	81
Jhang	2,042	1,675	82	2,749	2,353	85
Montgomery	2,248	1,639	72	1,860	1,729	93
Muzaffargarh	2,678	2,127	79	3,000	2,502	83
Jhelum	3,072	2,541	82	2,888	2,759	95
Gujrát	3,120	2,345	75	3,075	2,208	71
Shahpur	2,902	2,228	76	2,928	2,268	77
Ráwalpindi	8,267	6,468	78	7,687	6,193	80
Dera Ismail Khan ..	1,802	1,352	75	2,402	1,886	78
Dera Ghási Khan ...	2,431	2,136	88	2,427	1,817	74
Bannu	3,515	2,847	81	3,468	2,633	76
Peshávar	4,524	3,925	86	4,803	4,129	86
Hazára	2,078	1,744	84	1,683	1,452	86
Kohát	2,378	2,071	87	2,178	1,838	84
Total ...	112,313	89,868	80	116,098	94,444	81

Remarks on district figures as to offences admitted to have occurred and cases brought to trial.

6. The number of offences returned as true, namely 116,098, represents five offences per thousand of the population. In the Simla district, which is exceptional, the proportion is 82 per thousand. The next highest is ten per thousand in Kohát, and the lowest is two per thousand in the Rohtak district.

The figures for the Gujránwála district are very unsatisfactory, the percentage of cases brought to trial to offences returned as true being only 57, and the average for five years only 62.

Cases and persons tried. Proportion resulting in conviction.

7. Taking the figures for the years 1891-93 the average number of cases and persons, respectively, brought to trial each year, is 93,307 cases and 196,056 persons. The average number of cases in which a conviction was obtained and the average number of persons convicted stand at 46,722 and 78,685, respectively.

For the year under report there were—

94,444 cases brought to trial.
198,990 persons „ „
46,155 cases in which a conviction was obtained.
75,517 persons convicted.

The proportion was thus 48 per cent. of cases in which a conviction was obtained and 38 per cent. of persons convicted. This is not altogether satis-

factory, seeing that the proportions for the previous year were 51 and 37 per cent, respectively, and the average percentages for the past three years are 50 and 40, respectively.

The following table shows the figures for each district :—

District.	Average, 1891-93.						1893.					
	Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Percentage.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Delhi	3,095	5,567	1,510	2,041	49	36	2,800	5,657	1,224	1,771	43	31
Gurgáon	1,595	3,475	783	1,293	49	37	1,796	4,013	817	1,250	45	31
Rohtak	1,399	2,950	659	1,109	47	37	1,397	3,229	578	1,091	41	33
Karnál	1,903	3,903	1,059	1,503	55	38	2,078	4,356	1,156	1,795	55	41
Umballa	3,817	6,683	1,619	2,652	48	39	3,293	6,882	1,356	2,351	41	34
Ludhiána	3,423	7,983	1,310	2,496	38	31	3,589	8,205	1,190	2,392	33	29
Simla	3,008	3,870	2,406	2,911	80	75	3,430	4,351	2,755	3,394	80	78
Jullundur	4,117	9,804	1,711	3,453	41	34	3,999	9,244	1,620	2,898	40	31
Hoshiárpur	2,835	7,045	872	1 613	30	22	2,883	7,158	854	1,548	29	21
Kángra	2,759	6,228	1.131	2,461	40	39	2,836	5,959	1,135	2,148	41	36
Amritsar	3,947	7,315	1,991	2,781	50	38	3,965	7,238	1,879	2,431	47	33
Gurdáspur	3,415	7,175	1,237	1,797	36	25	3,447	7,264	1,343	1,866	39	25
Siálkot	4,771	9,884	2,611	4.385	58	44	4,708	9,729	2,506	4,240	53	43
Gujránwála	2,529	5,584	1,091	1,854	40	31	2,584	5,484	1,168	1,816	45	33
Lahore	6,643	12,872	3,452	5,010	51	38	6 333	12,721	3,165	4,341	49	34
Ferozepore	4,528	10,104	1.796	3,112	39	30	4,659	9,870	1,888	3,096	40	31
Hissár	2,246	3,817	1,352	1,876	60	49	2,631	4,269	1,747	2,340	66	54
Mooltan	4,141	8,003	2,183	3,144	52	39	4,249	8,356	2,264	3,234	53	38
Jhang	1,826	3,058	1,086	1,408	59	46	2,353	3,927	1,393	1,759	58	44
Montgomery ..	1,684	3,664	869	1,495	51	40	1,729	3,772	850	1,379	49	36
Muzaffargarh	2,317	3,871	1,279	1,775	55	41	2,502	4,099	1,461	2,042	58	49
Jhelum	2,583	6,984	1.148	2,977	44	42	2,759	7,489	1,152	3,006	41	40
Gujrát	2 312	5 720	999	1,836	42	32	2,208	6,013	1,003	1,890	45	31
Shahpur	2,307	4,523	1,371	2,209	59	48	2,268	4,531	1,290	2,087	56	46
Ráwalpindi . .	6,321	13,494	3,226	5,727	51	42	6,193	13,252	2,916	4,796	47	36
Dera Ismail Khan	1,520	3,120	807	1.426	53	45	1,886	4,114	916	1,611	50	39
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2,052	3,897	1,123	1,800	54	46	1,817	3,462	984	1,550	54	44
Bannu	2,990	6,917	1.583	2,971	52	42	2,633	6,704	1,217	2,659	46	39
Pesháwar	3,999	9,374	2,383	5.061	59	53	4,129	9,632	2,493	4,992	60	51
Hazára	1,689	4,369	780	1,690	46	38	1,452	3,838	635	1,341	43	34
Kohát	2,034	4,700	1,287	2,817	63	59	1 838	4,172	1,167	2,413	63	57
Total ..	93,307	196,056	46,722	78,085	50	40	94,444	198,990	46,155	75,517	48	38

8. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was very unsatisfactory in the following districts, namely :—

Districts in which the working appears to have been unfavourable.

Hoshiárpur	21
Gurdáspur	25
Ludhiána	29
Delhi	31
Gurgaon	31
Jullundur	31
Ferozepore	31
Gujrát	31

The percentage of cases brought to trial in which a conviction was obtained was very unsatisfactory in the following districts, namely :—

Hoshiárpur	29
Ludhiána	33
Gurdáspur	39

B.—Offences Classified.

Main classification of offences into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and offences falling under Local and Special Laws.

9. Seventy-five per cent of offences reported in the year under report were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 25 per cent were offences falling under Local and Special Laws. In 1892 the percentages were 74 and 26, respectively. Thirty-seven per cent of the offences reported under the Indian Penal Code and 15 per cent. of those fall-

ing under Local and Special Laws were thrown out *in limine*, as compared with 35 and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1892. There were 79,698 offences under the Indian Penal Code and 36,400 under Local and Special Laws which may be taken to have occurred, being 78 and 22 per cent, respectively, of the whole number shown as true. In 1892 the percentages were 69 and 31, respectively.

Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

10. The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of crime. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried, in regard to each of the past two years:—

Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code classified.

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of offences.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1892.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Cod ...	3	1	2	1	2	+100	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	50
Do. relating to the army and navy ... ... Chapter VII ...	3	1	6	2	...	−100	2	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Do. against the public tranquillity ... ... „ VIII ...	749	835	769	816	780	−4	706	748	6,066	5,454	3,584	2,798	59	51
Do. by or relating to public servants ... ... „ IX ...	218	202	142	176	148	−16	164	142	249	185	70	40	28	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... „ X ...	1,154	1,018	891	996	936	+2	905	931	1,739	1,753	933	923	54	52
False evidence and offences against public justice ... „ XI ...	1,164	1,209	1,269	1,383	1,417	+2	1,386	1,407	1,971	2,071	929	1,027	46	49
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ... ... „ XII ...	145	145	175	151	146	−1	136	144	183	167	111	93	60	55
Do. „ to weights and measures ... ... „ XIII ...	76	67	83	63	41	−34	63	42	78	51	46	26	60	50
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals. ... „ XIV ...	621	570	646	765	562	−28	745	547	2,378	1,507	1,710	806	71	53
Do. relating to religion ... ... „ XV ...	158	117	138	148	116	−21	134	111	376	324	29	93	7	28
OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY. CHAPTER XVI. Offences affecting life	850	926	945	885	929	+7	910	874	1,668	1,449	779	707	46	48
Causing mis-carriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	60	74	65	62	37	−40	47	28	68	42	31	27	45	64
Hurt	11,188	10,773	12,032	14,196	15,728	+10	12,006	13,110	31,323	33,634	4,802	4,772	15	14
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	714	586	605	729	781	+7	582	680	1,674	1,890	243	289	14	15
Criminal force and assault	17,526	16,373	15,360	15,318	14,754	−3	12,304	12,422	30,794	29,914	4,117	3,365	13	11
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor...	261	215	300	260	257	−1	235	250	555	639	205	218	37	33
Rape	104	89	90	93	80	−13	89	78	116	84	46	27	39	32
Unnatural offence	88	86	86	81	60	−25	80	53	95	56	62	33	65	58
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CHAPTER XVII. Theft	13,180	12,624	13,547	12,573	12,501	...	8,592	8,068	12,217	12,050	7,804	7,537	63	62
Extortion	247	187	188	309	310	...	232	257	555	606	59	83	10	13
Robbery and dacoity	475	392	385	350	348	...	238	238	605	718	240	249	40	34
Criminal misappropriation of property	501	465	580	531	580	+9	510	554	816	933	356	372	43	39
Criminal breach of trust	693	716	797	890	1,096	+23	734	1,032	906	1,393	341	376	35	26
Receiving of stolen property	2,724	2,455	2,601	2,480	2,422	−2	2,166	2,056	3,145	3,000	1,867	1,894	59	61
Cheating	850	767	923	851	904	+6	776	846	1,316	1,356	249	293	19	21
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	21	12	20	17	16	−5	16	16	61	44	40	4	65	9
Mischief	3,739	3,672	3,381	3,657	3,388	−7	3,084	2,865	7,700	7,044	2,128	1,640	27	23
Criminal trespass	17,145	16,543	17,963	17,242	15,733	−8	6,379	6,626	12,904	13,434	4,634	4,115	35	30
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	169	143	174	159	137	−13	137	135	257	252	56	67	21	28
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... „ XIX	23	25	21	34	33	−2	32	28	77	81	18	5	23	6
Offences relating to marriage ... ... „ XX	3,916	3,841	3,703	4,050	3,703	−8	3,509	3,340	6,302	5,878	647	678	10	11
Defamation ... ... „ XXI	251	278	298	260	388	+49	237	372	421	588	51	40	12	6
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... „ XXII	1,021	958	1,136	1,438	1,293	−10	1,237	1,133	2,258	2,093	346	292	15	13
Total	80,031	76,424	79,321	80,879	79,698	−1	58,555	59,233	128,918	128,716	36,530	32,885	28	25
Local and Special Laws	29,056	29,115	32,892	37,751	36,400	−3	36,840	35,211	68,149	66,770	46,982	42,632	69	63
GRAND TOTAL	109,087	105,539	112,213	118,630	116,098	−2	95,395	94,444	197,067	195,486	83,512	75,517	42	38

11. There has been a decrease of 1,181 in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred. There has been a steady increase during the past five years in the number of cases of false evidence and offences against public justice and cases of criminal breach of trust. Cases of hurt also show a gradual increase, but the number of cases of criminal force and assault tends to diminish. Cases of criminal trespass have fallen from 17,242 to 15,733.

Remarks on the above statement.

The percentage of convictions has fallen from 28 to 25. In offences affecting life the percentage has risen from 46 to 48. In offences against property the percentage has generally fallen, notably in cases of robbery and dacoity from 40 to 34.

12. The following table gives detailed information as to the working in districts, in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, for each of the past four years :—

Detailed working in districts.

District.		Offences reported.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Delhi ...	1890	3,161	2,093	1,798	66	85	620	35	3,947	1,119	28
	1891	3,573	2,368	2,089	66	88	626	30	4,257	1,143	27
	1892	3,037	1,738	1,738	57	100	719	41	3,479	925	26
	1893	3,099	2,010	1,937	65	96	619	32	4,345	969	22
Gurgáon ...	1890	2,288	1,275	1,036	55	81	470	45	2,509	873	35
	1891	2,371	1,368	1,105	57	80	393	35	2,455	633	26
	1892	1,770	994	841	56	84	264	31	1,800	464	25
	1893	2,465	1,464	1,116	59	76	308	27	2,559	504	19
Rohtak ...	1890	1,648	1,238	1,058	75	85	518	48	2,065	756	36
	1891	1,603	1,190	1,013	74	85	366	36	2,087	644	31
	1892	1,709	1,031	939	60	91	360	38	2,027	683	33
	1893	1,785	1,132	1,011	66	90	299	29	2,431	591	24
Karnál ...	1890	2,148	1,451	1,043	67	71	309	29	2,254	592	26
	1891	2,159	1,380	1,055	64	76	362	34	2,554	614	24
	1892	2,297	1,350	979	60	72	303	31	2,499	496	20
	1893	2,530	1,462	1,128	50	77	355	31	2,729	579	21
Umballa ...	1890	5,101	3,174	2,209	62	69	778	35	4,500	1,243	27
	1891	5,196	2,837	2,046	54	72	798	38	4,177	1,339	32
	1892	4,574	2,702	2,107	59	78	683	32	4,519	1,074	20
	1893	5,696	3,185	2,337	56	73	647	27	5,016	1,033	20
Ludhiána ...	1890	5,516	2,998	2,643	54	88	673	25	6,311	1,157	18
	1891	6,049	3,388	2,740	56	81	797	29	6,386	1,173	18
	1892	5,387	3,044	2,081	56	68	504	24	5,303	883	16
	1893	5,422	3,728	2,775	68	74	620	22	6,365	1,197	18
Simla ...	1890	659	626	485	95	77	271	55	764	325	42
	1891	739	697	530	94	76	214	40	788	313	40
	1892	810	779	550	96	70	256	46	875	347	40
	1893	904	758	515	83	68	283	55	762	361	47
Jullundur ...	1890	4,947	3,982	2,987	80	75	467	15	6,805	947	14
	1891	5,217	4,101	3,139	78	76	771	24	7,414	1,670	22
	1892	4,594	3,396	2,572	74	75	600	23	6,482	1,431	22
	1893	4,340	3,352	2,662	77	80	609	22	6,282	984	15
Hoshiárpur	1890	4,639	2,653	2,014	57	75	419	20	4,999	806	16
	1891	4,980	2,724	2,158	54	80	510	23	5,384	926	17
	1892	5,289	3,557	2,401	67	67	560	23	5,958	1,003	16
	1893	4,968	3,126	2,387	63	76	595	25	5,869	1,046	19
Kángra ...	1890	3,769	2,320	2,152	61	92	970	45	4,585	1,608	35
	1891	3,802	2,090	1,972	55	94	701	35	4,488	1,550	34
	1892	4,186	2,490	2,291	59	90	620	27	4,750	1,255	26
	1893	3,983	2,843	2,257	71	80	731	32	4,429	1,283	29
Amritsar ...	1890	6,120	2,998	2,195	48	73	740	34	4,595	1,152	25
	1891	7,118	3,465	2,311	48	70	971	42	4,484	1,311	29
	1892	7,549	4,106	2,880	54	60	978	34	5,932	1,536	25
	1893	7,267	3,855	2,942	53	76	1,116	38	5,680	1,430	25
Gurdáspur	1890	5,870	2,984	2,057	50	68	515	25	4,366	857	19
	1891	6,626	3,601	2,538	54	70	547	21	5,651	1,001	18
	1892	6,371	3,395	2,416	53	71	613	25	5,415	1,043	19
	1893	6,241	3,472	2,396	55	69	599	25	5,325	928	17

District		Offences reported.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Siálkot ...	1890	8,649	4,714	2,853	54	60	1,065	37	6,011	1,905	31
	1891	9,190	5,333	3,174	58	59	1,411	44	6,670	2,250	33
	1892	9,195	5,712	3,510	60	61	1,455	41	7,385	2,390	32
	1893	8,219	4,437	3,100	54	70	1,163	37	6,571	1,926	30
Gujránwála	1890	3,770	2,611	1,811	69	69	625	34	3,658	829	22
	1891	4,634	2,875	1,763	62	61	601	34	3,467	960	27
	1892	6,025	3,439	2,132	55	63	733	34	4,416	1,202	27
	1893	5,666	3,252	1,814	57	55	673	37	3,566	997	28
Lahore .	1890	7,174	5,227	2,997	72	57	1,124	37	5,877	1,843	31
	1891	7,691	5,067	3,600	71	73	1,150	31	7,442	1,800	24
	1892	7,452	5,673	3,776	76	66	1,319	35	7,898	2,142	27
	1893	7,541	4,599	3,199	60	76	1,170	33	7,818	1,719	22
Ferozepore	1890	6,583	4,627	3,379	70	73	823	24	7,585	1,520	20
	1891	7,641	5,164	3,440	69	66	952	28	7,588	1,578	21
	1892	6,653	5,172	3,291	77	63	1,058	32	7,939	1,729	21
	1893	6,757	4,728	3,339	70	70	990	29	7,462	1,691	22
Hissár .	1890	3,147	1,742	1,281	55	73	565	44	2,468	883	35
	1891	3,116	1,761	1,321	56	74	570	43	2,480	867	31
	1892	2,819	1,675	1,340	59	80	587	43	2,750	1,016	37
	1893	3,182	1,591	1,271	50	80	614	48	2,343	870	37
Mooltan	1890	4,162	2,570	2,055	57	79	828	40	4,385	1,374	31
	1891	4,875	2,961	2,447	60	79	837	35	5,354	1,438	27
	1892	5,000	3,095	2,601	62	84	941	36	5,332	1,387	26
	1893	5,136	3,261	2,470	63	75	828	33	5,397	1,305	24
Jhang	1890	1,822	1,055	848	57	79	516	61	1,604	713	44
	1891	2,042	1,425	883	70	62	408	46	1,579	626	40
	1892	2,207	1,442	1,119	60	78	551	50	1,953	814	41
	1893	2,214	1,653	1,313	73	80	556	42	2,478	852	34
Montgomery	1890	3,488	2,284	1,195	65	52	574	48	2,315	912	39
	1891	2,966	1,562	1,311	52	84	653	50	2,602	1,009	40
	1892	2,688	1,522	1,310	56	86	570	47	2,471	961	40
	1893	2,620	1,335	1,201	50	90	488	40	2,568	817	31
Muzaffargarh	1890	2,718	1,764	1,231	65	69	541	43	2,364	827	35
	1891	2,859	1,849	1,290	64	70	530	41	2,480	839	34
	1892	2,857	1,926	1,325	67	68	519	39	2,595	870	33
	1893	2,904	1,987	1,490	68	75	672	45	2,652	1,024	38
Jhelum	1890	3,115	2,002	2,006	76	77	679	33	4,562	1,424	31
	1891	3,914	2,102	1,789	53	85	578	32	3,845	1,068	27
	1892	4,132	2,356	1,772	57	75	738	41	4,039	1,526	37
	1893	3,851	2,105	1,985	54	94	633	31	4,132	1,224	30
Gujrat .	1890	3,381	1,999	1,740	59	87	580	33	3,691	1,006	27
	1891	4,900	2,665	1,956	54	76	670	34	4,083	1,100	27
	1892	5,413	2,732	1,673	51	61	712	42	4,607	1,391	30
	1893	4,478	2,385	1,580	53	66	561	35	4,148	985	23
Shahpur	1890	2,890	1,454	1,152	60	79	472	41	2,426	945	39
	1891	2,677	1,699	1,190	63	70	578	49	2,582	1,142	44
	1892	2,924	2,060	1,352	70	65	653	50	3,093	1,383	44
	1893	3,041	1,910	1,254	62	65	573	45	2,674	1,053	40
Rawalpindi	1890	7,723	5,203	3,314	67	63	1,369	41	7,124	2,160	30
	1891	7,445	4,960	3,341	66	67	1,095	33	6,759	1,670	24
	1892	7,202	5,122	3,628	71	70	1,175	32	7,413	1,929	26
	1893	7,059	4,992	3,498	70	70	997	28	7,644	1,670	21
Dera Ismail Khan.	1890	2,312	1,217	814	53	65	475	58	1,637	772	47
	1891	2,561	1,189	843	46	70	513	60	1,718	947	55
	1892	2,593	1,685	1,086	65	64	454	41	2,274	888	39
	1893	2,635	1,822	1,316	70	72	562	42	2,845	887	31
Dera Ghazi Khan.	1890	2,155	1,822	1,528	84	83	801	52	3,138	1,394	44
	1891	2,199	1,792	1,361	81	76	655	48	2,611	1,019	40
	1892	2,230	1,687	1,404	73	85	547	38	2,849	1,107	38
	1893	2,815	1,937	1,341	68	70	627	46	2,524	996	39
Bannu .	1890	2,467	2,260	1,593	91	70	687	43	3,635	1,317	36
	1891	2,837	2,243	1,696	79	75	809	47	3,780	1,582	42
	1892	2,678	2,199	1,744	82	80	789	45	3,902	1,579	40
	1893	2,909	2,466	1,694	84	68	662	40	3,862	1,302	33
Peshawar .	1890	3,175	2,397	1,826	75	76	841	46	4,281	1,709	40
	1891	3,281	2,647	1,934	80	73	777	40	4,215	1,519	36
	1892	3,121	2,538	1,999	81	79	819	41	4,663	1,568	39
	1893	2,993	2,521	1,841	84	73	728	40	4,344	1,399	31

District.		Offences reported.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Hazara ...	1890	1,979	1,524	1,132	77	74	348	30	2,769	708	25
	1891	2,137	1,502	1,184	70	78	395	33	2,865	817	28
	1892	2,055	1,261	936	61	74	357	38	2,368	717	30
	1893	1,989	1,081	850	54	79	281	33	2,192	567	25
Kohat ...	1890	1,662	1,525	1,106	91	72	423	38	2,168	842	39
	1891	1,408	1,315	896	93	68	386	43	1,855	776	41
	1892	1,234	1,162	867	94	74	370	42	1,932	791	41
	1893	1,527	1,249	911	81	72	440	48	1,764	696	39
Total ...	1890	118 297	76,424	55,531	64	72	20,096	36	119,398	34,518	29
	1891	127,180	79,321	58,105	62	73	20,624	35	124,180	35,324	28
	1892	126,251	80,879	58.555	64	72	20,837	35	128,918	36,530	28
	1893	126,585	79,698	59,233	63	74	20,002	33	128,716	32.885	25

Remarks on the above statement.

13. The following districts show a marked decrease in the number of offences reported, falling under the Indian Penal Code :—

Gujrát	16	per cent.
Siálkot	13	,,

There was a large increase in the following districts, namely :—

Gurgáon	39	per cent.
Karnál	28	,,
Dera Gházi Khan	26	,,
Umballa	25	,,
Kohát	24	,,
Hissár	13	,,
Simla	12	,,
Bannu	9	,,

The decrease in the Gujrát and Siálkot districts has been explained in paragraph 3 above.

The increase in Gurgáon is attributed partly to greater accuracy in the statistics and partly to the attention given by the District Superintendent of Police to the recording of reported offences.

The District Magistrate, Karnál, thinks that the increase in his district may be partly due to freer reporting of cattle thefts, but that many reports are made only by way of threat in order to settle some old pending dispute between the parties concerned. His remarks are quoted in the extracts annexed to this report. It may be noted that, although 135 more cases of theft were reported in this district in 1893 than in the preceding year, the number of true cases has actually diminished, as will be seen from the table given in paragraph 15 below.

No explanation has been given for the increase in the Dera Gházi Khan district. The increase is mainly in petty assaults and hurts and in cases of theft.

The increase in the Umballa district has been explained in paragraph 3 above.

In Kohát, although reported offences increased by 293, the increase in the number admitted to be true was only 87, a great many having been struck off *in limine*. The increase occurred chiefly under the head of assaults, petty thefts, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, and minor cases of house-trespass. Under most other heads there was a decrease. It is noteworthy that cattle thefts have been steadily decreasing in this district during the last five years. The District Magistrate's remarks on this subject are given in the extracts in the appendix.

The increase in the Hissár district is principally in cases of petty assault and hurt.

No explanation has been given for the increase in the Simla district.

In the Bannu district the increase is chiefly in petty assaults and hurts. As regards the increase in offences affecting property the District Magistrate thinks that there is an error in the figures, as they do not agree with the figures in the Police Report.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code considered

14. The whole number of offences under the Indian Penal Code returned as true in the year 1893 may be roughly grouped under four heads, namely :—

		1893.	
		Number.	*Per cent.*
I.	Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) ...	32,617	41
II.	Do. property (Chapter XVII)	37,368	47
III.	Do. marriage (Chapter XX)	3,705	5
IV.	All other offences	6,008	7
	Total	79,698	100

About 62 per cent of the offences returned as true fall under the heads of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief, and criminal trespass.

The figures under these four heads, in each of the past three years, were as follows :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Hurt	12,032	14,199	15,728
Criminal Force and Assault	15,360	15,318	14,754
Mischief	3,881	3,657	3,398
Criminal Trespass	17,963	17,242	15,733
	48,736	50,416	49,613
	61 p.c.	62 p.c.	62 p.c.
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	30,585	30,463	30,085
	29 p.c.	28 p.c.	28 p.c.
Total	79,321	80,879	79,698

Offences affecting human life, robbery and dacoity, theft and receiving stolen property.

15. The following table shows, for each district and for the Province, the number of offences admitted to have occurred in 1892 and 1893, under the most important heads of crime, namely, offences affecting life, theft, receiving stolen property, and robbery and dacoity.

District	Offences affecting life.		Theft		Receiving stolen property.		Robbery and dacoity.	
	1892	1893.	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893.
Delhi	17	21	290	302	56	47	4	8
Gurgaon	12	23	134	201	55	67	8	9
Rohtak	18	19	126	120	37	29	6	2
Karnal	19	11	241	216	53	55	12	10
Umballa	35	40	330	408	95	134	3	14
Ludhiána	23	36	188	267	45	52	7	6
Simla	6	1	294	321	29	27	1	1
Jullundur	30	25	146	161	37	30	3	3
Hoshiárpur	24	13	253	221	27	37	7	15
Kángra	16	20	305	392	19	18	3	3
Amritsar	33	31	583	544	98	85	14	7
Gurdáspur	18	27	341	359	17	40	11	6
Siálkot	30	30	1,185	589	134	90	7	4
Gujránwala	14	13	501	823	94	92	11	13
Lahore	41	47	1,025	1,034	134	164	28	27
Ferozepore	55	42	460	603	171	137	34	27
Hissar	18	22	393	375	100	83	17	17
Mooltan	20	19	683	609	107	109	3	6
Jhang	6	8	550	518	74	63	4	4
Montgomery	9	20	484	370	90	50	11	13
Muzaffargarh	10	11	400	436	155	136	7	10
Jhelum	40	32	261	163	57	42	2	3
Gujrát	13	18	302	276	132	125	13	5
Shahpur	11	24	477	504	113	111	7	4
Ráwalpindi	67	89	775	776	170	185	18	29
Dera Ismail Khan	35	23	358	351	69	117	18	17
Dera Gházi Khan	43	36	368	472	79	89	7	3
Bannu	42	51	290	346	85	50	12	12
Pesháwar	97	92	383	380	76	85	11	16
Hazára	34	23	154	104	45	30	9	15
Kohát	49	50	290	320	27	43	52	39
Total	885	920	12,573	12,561	2,460	2,422	350	348

Serious offences against the person.

16. There were 32,617 offences affecting the human body returned as true in the year under report, as against 31,627 in 1892, showing an increase of 990. Excluding petty hurts and assaults, offences affecting the human body were most prevalent in the following districts, namely :—

Kohát	3	offences to each ten thousand of the population.	
Bannu	2	ditto	ditto.
Peshâwar			
Ludhiána	1	ditto	ditto.
Simla			
Gujránwála			
Lahore			
Ferozepore			
Mooltan			
Jhelum			
Gujrát			
Shahpur			
Ráwalpindi			
Dera Ismail Khan			
Dera Gházi Khan			

Serious offences against property.

17. There were 37,368 offences against property returned as true in the year under report, as against 38,900 in 1892, showing a decrease of 1,532. Excluding cases of mischief and criminal trespass, offences against property were most prevalent in the following districts, namely :—

Simla	88	offences to each ten thousand of the population.	
Kohát	22	ditto	ditto.
Muzaffargarh	16	ditto	ditto.
Gujránwála	15	ditto	ditto.
Jhang			
Dera Gházi Khan			
Mooltan	14	ditto	ditto.
Lahore	13	ditto	ditto.
Shahpur			
Ráwalpindi			
Ferozepore	10 to 12	ditto	ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan			
Bannu			

In the Hoshiárpur district there was a marked decrease in the number of burglaries returned as true from 508 to 370. This is attributed partly to good harvests and partly to the active supervision exercised by the police over bad characters and criminal tribes.

In the Kángra district the number of thefts returned as true rose from 305 to 392, and the number of burglaries from 153 to 195. The increase is attributed to the high prices resulting from the injury done to the rabi crops by rain and hail.

In the Amritsar district there was a decrease under almost every head of crime, but most notably in burglaries. The decrease is said to be due to lowness of prices and the general prosperity of the people.

In the Siálkot district there was a marked diminution in the number of serious offences against property. Thefts fell from 1,185 to 589, cases of receiving stolen property from 134 to 90, and serious cases of criminal trespass from 829 to 647. The District Magistrate's explanation of the decrease in crime in this district has been given in paragraph 3 above, and his remarks are quoted more fully in the extracts appended to this report.

There has been an increase from 504 to 823 in the number of theft cases returned as true in the Gujránwála district. This has been explained as due to the strict orders issued by the District Superintendent of Police in March 1893 in regard to the more careful registration of crime.

In the Ferozepore district there has been a diminution under nearly all heads of crime, especially in serious cases of criminal trespass, which numbered 586 as against 798 in 1892. Thefts increased from 460 to 603, but this increase is a return to the normal state of things, the figures for 1892 being abnormally low.

In the Mooltan district serious cases of criminal trespass fell from 612 to 491, but the number in the year 1892 was abnormally high.

A decrease from 484 to 370 in theft cases in the Montgomery district is attributed to the measures taken against habitual criminals and to firm administration, and in part also to the general prosperity and cheapness of food.

The figures for the Jhelum district show a decrease under almost all heads of crime.

In the Dera Ismail Khan district there was a decrease from 494 to 387 in cases of criminal trespass, being most marked in burglaries. This decrease is a return to the normal level and is attributed to the fall of prices.

Cases of theft in the Dera Ghází Khan district rose from 368 to 472.

In Hazára there has been a decrease in nearly all serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, and notably in serious cases of mischief (by poisoning animals, fire, &c.,) from 104 to 31, and serious cases of house-trespass from 240 to 162. Of these the former is the typical crime of the district. The District Magistrate thinks that the cause of the decrease is the practice steadily pursued during the last few years of referring to *jirgas* under the Frontier Regulations all suitable and genuine cases of mischief.

The decline in cases of cattle theft in the Kohát district has been already noticed (paragraph 13 above).

Murder.

18. More detailed information as to the offence of murder is given in the subjoined table—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cases.			Persons disposed of.						
Year.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Total disposed of	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	Remarks.
1890	510	448	449	964	349	460	809	155	43	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1891	527	451	445	996	317	500	817	179	38	
1892	524	451	482	1,151	401	586	987	164	40	
1893	569	469	439	934	343	437	780	154	44	

The number of murders returned as true was 469 as against 451 in the previous year. The number, however, of cases and persons brought to trial was less. The percentage of convictions has risen from 40 to 44.

19. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in each district of the Province in each of the last five years is given below—

Number of murders in each district.

District.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average number per annum.
Delhi	6	11	5	8	8	8
Gurgáon	10	9	7	5	7	8
Rohtak	8	8	8	5	7	7
Karnál	5	2	3	4	6	4
Umballa	13	13	21	9	18	15
Ludhiána	5	14	10	10	13	10
Simla	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jullundur	7	6	19	16	12	12
Hoshiárpur	16	5	10	9	6	9
Kángra	4	3	5	4	8	5
Amritsar	14	14	7	14	12	12
Gurdáspur	8	13	8	9	12	10
Siálkot	6	6	4	12	12	8
Gujránwála	7	10	6	4	6	7
Lahore	13	22	19	21	21	19
Ferozepore	23	19	33	25	18	24
Hissár	7	6	8	4	9	7
Mooltan	12	11	15	10	10	12
Jhang	3	3	4	5	...	3
Montgomery	5	9	7	4	12	7
Muzaffargarh	6	5	10	6	7	7
Jhelum	22	16	24	23	21	21
Gujrát	4	5	5	7	6	5
Shahpur	2	9	11	6	14	8
Ráwalpindi	46	45	38	45	56	46
Dera Ismail Khan	11	16	14	20	11	14
Dera Ghází Khan	18	20	24	27	28	23
Bannu	22	27	27	26	31	27
Pesháwar	43	54	49	62	58	53
Hazára	19	24	20	23	15	20
Kohát	32	43	29	27	25	31
Total ...	397	448	451	451	469	443

20. The result of trials of murder cases in each Sessions Division in each of the past twoyears is subjoined—

Murder trials in Sessions Divisions.

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders.			
	Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Delhi	37	28	12	12	...	...	...	...
Umballa	10	20	22	22	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	7	7	17	17	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	16	3	4	13	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	25	18	20	9	...	...	...	...
Siálkot	4	10	13	13	...	...	...	...
Lahore	19	37	7	21	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	36	22	22	17	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	6	13	12	26	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	60	31	19	30	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	62	49	26	27	...	...	...	...
Deraját	40	14	43	12	59	56	31	58
Pesháwar	81	81	31	22	124	48	122	44
Total ...	403	333	248	241	183	104	153	102

Remarks on working in districts.

21. The provincial average of persons convicted to those tried, for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, was 25 per cent as against 28 in 1892. The percentage for cases also fell from 35 to 33. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was very low in the following districts, namely :—

Jullundur	15 per cent.
Gurdáspur	17 ,,
Ludhiána	18 ,,
Gurgáon, Hoshiárpur	19 ,,
Umballa	20 ,,
Karnál, Ráwalpindi	21 ,,
Delhi, Lahore, Ferozepore	22 ,,
Gujrát	23 ,,

In the Gurgáon and Delhi districts there has been a steady decline in the percentage during the past four years The District Magistrate of Gurgáon attributes the low percentage in his district partly to the police sending up weak cases and partly to defects in the working of individual courts.

The low percentage in the Jullundur district is attributed to the weakness of the Native Magistrates.

In the Hoshiárpur district the low percentage is most marked in the courts of 2nd and 3rd class Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and it is particularly noticeable in the Una and Dasúya tahsíls. Out of 1,132 cognizable cases taken up direct by Magistrates 671 were dismissed summarily, in 363 the accused were discharged or acquitted, and in only 98 cases were convictions obtained; 2,444 persons were discharged or acquitted after issue of process, and only 175 were convicted. The District Magistrate seems to think that the low percentage of convictions is due rather to the number of false complaints instituted than to defects in the working of the courts. His remarks are quoted in the extracts appended to this report.

Local and Special Laws.

Offences falling under Local and Special Laws.

22. The following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted under Local and Special Laws :—

	True Cases.				Persons convicted.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Arms Act	274	296	282	298	211	262	244	289
Canals and Drainage Act	1,175	1,357	1,235	918	1,732	1,771	1,488	1,045
Cantonments Act	3,357	2,982	3,272	3,856	4,554	4,580	4,575	4,762
Cattle Trespass Act	1,497	1,411	1,601	2,053	919	748	850	864
City Chaukidárs' Act	170	188	218	245	226	248	271	265
Contract (Workmen) Act	190	193	317	510	20	11	31	56
Criminal Tribes Act	428	553	527	523	417	459	485	476
Excise Act	436	491	341	441	451	496	357	401
Forest Act	718	609	742	776	3,242	1,476	1,350	1,378
Gambling Act	172	192	201	189	822	817	805	708
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	394	557	541	362	408	535	603	371
Land Revenue Act	90	59	106	72	310	288	488	236
Municipal Act	2,062	2,107	3,013	2,479	2,143	2,227	3,369	2,688
Opium Act	651	729	455	529	739	722	389	628
Police Act	7,285	8,947	10,071	8,530	10,202	12,080	11,841	10,568
Punjab Laws Act	584	494	821	936	771	608	1,358	1,347
Railway Act	232	259	246	250	245	274	241	240
Salt and Saltpetre Act	129	98	120	53	142	159	170	91
Stamp Act	57	87	157	147	57	75	147	126
Total ..	19,901	21,609	24,266	23,167	27,611	27,836	29,062	26,539

Offences falling under Local and Special Laws, reported and returned as true, respectively, in each district

23. The following table shows the number of cases falling under Local and Special Laws, reported and returned as true, respectively, and the number of persons convicted in each district, in each of the years 1892 and 1893 :—

District	Offences reported.		Offences returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1892.	1893	1892	1893	1892.	1893.
Delhi	1,409	1,003	1,329	867	1,156	802
Gurgaon	502	813	463	707	646	746
Rohtak	504	491	442	386	479	500
Karnál	927	1,049	871	946	816	1,216
Umballa	1,553	1,167	1,395	978	1,590	1,318
Ludhiána	1,224	952	1,060	824	1,546	1,195
Simla	3,025	2,925	3,023	2,922	2,957	3,033
Juliundur...	1,295	1,455	1,192	1,356	2,056	1,914
Hoshiárpur	714	649	586	524	664	502
Kángra	757	673	705	602	1,587	865
Amritsar	1,662	1,291	1,364	1,036	1,328	1,001
Gurdáspur	1,321	1,486	944	1,122	782	938
Siálkot	1,654	1,775	1,485	1,642	2,234	2,314
Gujránwala	1,441	1,472	1,079	1,213	847	819
Lahore	1,526	3,540	4,001	2,853	3,875	2,622
Ferozepore	1,687	1,706	1,406	1,373	1,679	1,405
Hissár	815	1,526	705	1,359	767	1,470
Mooltan	1,472	2,121	1,225	1,985	1,120	1,929
Jhang	724	1,129	659	1,096	582	907
Montgomery	635	773	487	525	677	562
Muzaffargarh	1,155	1,148	1,066	1,013	843	1,008
Jhelum	1,182	1,103	851	783	2,112	1,782
Gujrát	1,041	1,090	562	690	601	905
Shahpur	1,276	1,203	1,112	1 018	972	1,034
Rawalpindi	3,687	3,608	2,961	2,695	4,406	3,126
Dera Ismail Khan ...	575	689	430	580	471	724
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	850	570	800	490	907	554
Bannu	1,418	1,306	1,150	1,002	1,105	1,357
Peshávar	2,310	2,335	2,098	2,282	3,872	3,593
Hazara	1,136	975	895	602	1,367	774
Kohát	1,411	988	1,402	929	2,638	1,717
Total ...	43,891	43,011	37,751	36,400	46,982	42,632

Variations in offences reported under Local and Special Laws.

24. There was a marked decrease in the number of offences reported under Local and Special Laws in the following districts, namely:—

Dera Gházi Khan	— 33 per cent.
Kohát	— 30 „
Delhi	— 29 „
Umballa	— 25 „
Ludhiána	— 22 „
Amritsar	— 22 „
Lahore	— 22 „
Hazára	— 14 „
Kángra	— 11 „

There was a marked increase in the following districts, namely:—

Hissár	+ 87 per cent.
Gurgáon	+ 62 „
Jhang	+ 56 „
Mooltan	+ 44 „
Montgomery	+ 22 „
Dera Ismail Khan	+ 20 „
Karnál	+ 13 „
Gurdáspur	+ 13 „
Jullundur	+ 12 „

There was a considerable decrease in the Dera Gházi Khan, Kohát, Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore and Hazára districts in proceedings for taking security under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure. In the Dera Gházi Khan district there were fewer prosecutions under the Canals and Drainage Act in consequence of the canals remaining dry for a long time.

In the Delhi district the decrease was chiefly in offences under the Police Act and the Hackney and Stage Carriages Act. The decrease under the latter Act was a return to the normal state of affairs after the activity shown by the Municipal Committee in 1892 in prosecuting the owners of hackney carriages for disregard of the rules. The decrease under the Police Act has been explained in paragraph 3 above.

In the Ludhiána district there were no offences under the Punjab Laws Act for the year under report, while there were 111 offences under that Act in 1892. This falling off has not been explained. There was a large decrease also in offences under the Police Act, which the District Magistrate thinks may possibly be the result of the active working of the Act in 1892.

The decrease in the Amritsar, Lahore, and Kángra districts has not been specially accounted for.

In Hazára there was a decrease in cases under the Forest Act, with regard to which the District Magistrate remarks that in the year 1892 there were numerous forest fires, and that as usually happens a year in which such fires were numerous was followed by a year in which they were few.

The increase in the Hissár, Mooltan and Karnál districts has been noticed in paragraph 3 above.

In the Gurgáon district proceedings for taking security to keep the peace were instituted in 111 cases in the year under report as against 41 cases in 1892, the increase being due to the turbulence of the population in the town of Rewári and among the Meos in the south-eastern portion of the district. There was a large increase also in cases under the Cattle Trespass Act, for which no reason has been given.

In the Jhang district there was a very large increase in cases under the Police Act, and a smaller increase in cases under the Cattle Trespass Act, the Contract (Workmen's) Act, and the Municipalities Act. The increase under the Police Act is attributed to a number of prosecutions of townspeople for obstructing the streets. The establishment of new cattle-pounds, necessitated by the increase of population on the Chenáb Canal, gave rise to a greater number of cases under the Cattle Trespass Act. The increase of cases under the Municipalities Act was due to the activity of municipal servants in detecting cases in which payment of octroi had been evaded.

No special explanation has been given for the increase in the Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

As regards the increase in the Gurdáspur district the District Magistrate's remarks will be found in the appendix.

In the Jullundur district the increase is principally in cases under the Cantonments Act, and is attributed to stricter enforcement of the rules relating to Cantonments.

The increase for the Province under the Cantonments Act occurred chiefly in the Mooltan and Jullundur districts, Lahore and Simla on the other hand showing a large decrease.

The increase under the Cattle Trespass Act occurred chiefly in the Gurgáon, Jhang and Gurdáspur districts; under the Contract (Workmen's) Act in the Gujránwála district. The decrease under the Canals and Drainage Act occurred chiefly in the Bannu, Muzaffargarh and Amritsar districts; under the Hackney and Stage Carriages Act in the Delhi and Lahore districts. The decrease under the Municipalities Act does not appear to have been very marked in any particular district, and several districts, notably Simla, showed a considerable increase.

Under the Police Act there were marked fluctuations, the decrease being most noticeable in Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Gujránwála, while Jhang showed a large increase.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

25. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and section 485 ...	1892	58	58	43
	1893	10	15	3
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace	1892	4,071	15,315	8,390
	1893	4,099	16,198	7,564
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1892	8,371	9,675	7,861
	1893	8,091	9,514	7,492
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1892	185	423	17
	1893	160	332	15
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1892	256	874	235
	1893	206	592	133
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1892	1,110	1,283	1,224
	1893	861	967	902
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1892	...	...	...
	1893	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1892	1,621	1,621	312
	1893	1,480	1,481	252
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1892	415	581	391
	1893	359	478	279

Remarks on the above statement.

26. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of cases in which complainants were required to pay compensation to accused persons under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure, and many District Magistrates complain that that section is not sufficiently resorted to by the courts.

Proceedings for taking security for good behaviour in each district.

27. The following table gives the figures for proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour in each district during the past five years :—

District.	Cases disposed of.					Persons disposed of.					Persons from whom security was demanded.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Delhi	12	13	20	17	24	15	13	21	17	36	9	12	12	11	28
Gurgáon	67	21	33	44	75	73	37	56	65	76	53	16	47	31	50
Rohtak	24	11	81	95	83	24	11	81	95	105	16	7	59	63	64
Karnál	55	83	111	40	184	63	94	210	51	521	36	69	167	41	459
Umballa	115	136	346	579	167	120	136	346	579	180	62	113	282	461	122
Ludhiána	61	219	149	137	191	101	292	189	176	245	86	253	165	161	227
Simla	3	5	5	4	33	3	5	5	7	33	3	3	4	4	25
Jullundur	91	109	77	133	100	101	123	88	141	104	86	109	71	120	95
Hoshiárpur	35	91	80	91	98	37	91	83	105	98	27	82	68	79	72
Kángra	9	11	8	3	10	12	14	8	5	11	5	8	8	2	9
Amritsar	343	112	551	273	201	365	173	736	283	214	332	118	672	229	155
Gurdáspur	194	150	173	284	245	195	151	173	287	245	113	92	98	229	191
Siálkot	346	166	593	573	724	746	215	785	759	1,185	685	184	636	715	1,052
Gujránwála	6	34	70	182	244	9	41	92	203	271	6	18	62	156	216
Lahore	406	202	532	1,238	929	574	238	668	1,262	944	477	189	531	1,112	736
Ferozepore	145	75	246	507	606	172	91	276	524	608	132	66	212	399	358
Hissár	22	56	199	110	502	22	57	202	170	616	20	52	124	162	516
Mooltan...	149	227	168	98	506	149	230	171	100	506	130	197	151	89	469
Jhang	184	208	72	274	237	184	208	72	274	237	173	188	59	244	172
Montgomery	23	24	20	119	174	38	24	27	119	236	29	16	20	93	195
Muzaffargarh	255	382	369	577	632	255	382	371	586	634	198	298	276	478	550
Jhelum	126	53	134	169	74	252	88	136	192	74	230	48	109	129	64
Gujrát	219	242	166	110	221	224	242	166	121	221	166	208	108	93	202
Shahpur	377	280	161	284	232	379	289	161	286	232	324	228	109	158	126
Ráwalpindi	659	498	373	375	307	734	560	393	394	317	564	428	236	292	170
Dera Ismail Khan	41	134	142	127	83	41	137	142	133	90	33	110	91	85	42
Dera Ghází Khan	156	296	275	294	182	176	323	285	336	247	132	278	220	251	176
Bannu	595	569	1,017	390	270	597	569	1,017	390	270	460	437	818	312	202
Pesháwar	689	433	345	429	449	693	449	358	430	452	473	300	273	382	338
Hazára	212	153	178	242	106	398	377	279	290	119	307	330	200	170	62
Kohát	75	169	229	573	202	159	543	682	1,295	387	128	515	574	1,110	349
Total ...	5,694	5,162	6,923	8,371	8,091	6,911	6,203	8,279	9,675	9,514	5,495	4,962	6,462	7,861	7,492

28. Out of 7,492 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report 2,290 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with 2,418 in the previous year; 960, as compared with 1,106, persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 219 as compared with Rs. 186 in the preceding year. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 279 persons in the year under report as compared with 391 in the preceding year.

Results of proceedings for security.

C.—ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

29. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died or escaped	160	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	35	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	57,408	26	27	27	27	29
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	61,880	32	30	31	30	32
Convicted, committed, or referred ...	76,199	42	43	42	43	39
Total ...	195,682	...	...	...	...	...

30. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts has fallen from 43 in 1892 to 39 in 1893. The percentage was very low in the districts of Hoshiárpur (22), Gurgáon (26), Gurdáspur (26), and Ludhiána (29); and was highest in the Simla (91), Hissár (56), Peshâwar (53), Muzaffargarh (50), and Kohát (50) districts.

Percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts.

31. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Results of trials before the various classes of Courts.

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed, or referred.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
District Magistrates	7,150	6,208	65	64
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	65,416	62,296	49	47
Tahsildárs	54,389	51,191	37	33
Náib-Tahsildárs	25,588	25,125	24	22
Cantonment Magistrates	9,361	7,254	74	72
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	3,748	5,222	47	60
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	14,979	13,660	51	43
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,549	24,726	26	23
Total	197,180	195,682	43	39

Considerably more work was done by Special Magistrates and by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. Other Magistrates did less work than in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions rose from 47 to 60 in the courts of Special Magistrates, but fell in the courts of all other classes of Magistrates. No explanations have been given for the wide difference between the percentage of convictions in courts of Benches of Honorary Magistrates and the percentage in courts of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

Pending file.

32. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the four past years were as follows:—

Year.	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1890	84,392	83,360	1,032	2,097
1891	90,273	88,988	1,285	3,030
1892	96,121	94,920	1,201	2,580
1893	95,051	93,655	1,396	3,386

Average duration.

33. The average duration in Magistrates' courts was eight days in 1893 for the whole Province, being the same as in the preceding year. The average duration in each class of court was as follows:—

	Days.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Special Magistrates	3	3	7	4
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3nd class ...	6	7	6	7
Ditto ditto, 1st class	10	9	11	9
Benches of Magistrates	4	3	4	4
Stipendiary Magistrates, other than chief Magistrates of districts, 2nd and 3rd class.	6	6	6	7
Stipendiary Magistrates, other than chief Magistrates of districts, 1st class	9	9	10	9
District Magistrates under ordinary powers	10	10	11	12
Ditto ditto enhanced powers	21	20	17	23

The only noticeable variation is the increase from 17 to 23 days in the average duration of District Magistrates under enhanced powers.

Distribution of criminal work.

34. The following table shows, for each of the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officers, acting as a criminal court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided:—

Description of court or officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentages.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Special Magistrates	1,402	1,446	3,026	1·6	1·5	3·2	34	38	69
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,719	7,719	10,590	8·7	8·2	11·3	98	87	107
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	8,085	7,985	7,215	9·1	8·4	7·7	337	332	301
Naib-Tahsildárs with criminal powers ...	10,417	10,785	10,801	11·7	11·4	11·5	106	110	86
Tahsildárs	22,566	23,753	22,805	25·3	25·0	24·4	182	188	181
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates	4,065	6,258	4,520	4·5	6·6	4·8	451	695	502
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	23,514	26,791	25,413	26·5	28·2	27·1	235	267	254
Assistant Commissioners	4,653	5,248	4,937	5·2	5·5	5·3	202	228	215
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	3,015	1,410	1,374	3·4	1·5	1·5	116	74	105
District Magistrates	3,552	3,525	2,974	4·0	3·7	3·2	114	113	113

Honorary Magistrates.

35. The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, deserve to be specially mentioned for the large amount of business disposed of by them :—

District.	Name.	Power.	Number of cases decided.
Karnál	Khán Bahádur Shamsher Ali Khan ...	Magte., 3rd class	387
Ráwalpindi	S. Dhanji Bhoy	„ 2nd „	376
Ludhiána	Faiz Talab Khan	„ 3rd „	363
Lahore	Faqír Sayad Jamál-ud-dín	„ 1st „	348
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir	„ 2nd „	323
Ferozepore	Lála Túlsi Rám	„ 2nd „	313
Karnál	Sayad Altáf Hussain	„ 1st „	285
Lahore	Sardár Narindar Singh	„ 1st „	271
Mooltan	Sayad Riáz Hussain	„ 2nd „	267
Lahore	Háfiz Iláhi Bakhsh	„ 1st „	252
Jhelum	Tálab Mehdi Khan	„ 3rd „	247
Amritsar	Thákar Mahan Chand	„ 3rd „	238
Muzaffargarh ...	Muhammad Saifullah Khan	„ 1st „	236
Ferozepore	Muhammad Usmán Khan	„ 2nd „	233
Jullundur	Sardár Partáb Singh	„ 3rd „	232
Muzaffargarh ...	Sardár Koure Khan	„ 1st „	224
Gurdáspur	Nawáb Sádulla Khan	„ 3rd „	216
Delhi	Khán Bahádur Sayad Hádi Hussain Khan	„ 1st „	212
Delhi	Rái Bahádur Piyáre Lal	„ 1st „	206

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Work done by District Magistrates shown in detail.

36. The following table shows the amount of work disposed of by District Magistrates in each of the past three years :—

District.	Original, section 30.			Original, ordinary powers.			Appellate.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Delhi	28	26	34	39	26	40	168	130	179
Gurgáon	13	4	6	72	38	67	133	72	115
Rohtak	16	14	12	78	42	35	111	126	120
Karnál	6	17	14	28	10	56	37	32	77
Umballa	32	29	20	18	18	28	205	233	184
Ludhiána	12	29	25	20	141	36	417	357	423
Simla	...	2	2	21	24	14	10	28	12
Jullundur	29	19	10	23	12	16	260	256	244
Hoshiárpur	16	16	10	21	36	9	219	281	297
Kángra	16	22	16	18	32	16	126	137	134
Amritsar	7	53	23	331	65	31	358	461	344
Gurdáspur	16	18	25	17	36	44	191	299	315
Sialkot	35	16	23	48	21	22	590	547	638
Gujranwála	12	23	15	41	59	18	83	220	199
Lahore	18	28	48	60	74	18	364	431	371
Ferozepore	50	56	48	125	137	27	510	509	474
Hissár	26	23	23	55	54	85	143	151	149
Mooltan	31	46	37	7	78	69	225	319	279
Jhang	20	41	34	26	119	157	123	96	194
Montgomery	4	5	13	48	43	37	182	178	143
Muzaffargarh	31	30	23	65	62	48	133	228	157
Jhelum	5	20	14	42	45	23	182	268	278
Gujrát	21	23	17	116	128	26	179	270	219
Shahpúr	15	16	17	6	15	17	240	344	299
Rawalpindi	28	49	61	47	46	21	375	468	349
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	1	2	...	...	113	131	126
Do. Additional ...	21	43	20	25	28	24	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	7	...	5	3	8	10	151	111	102
Do. Additional ...	5	17	14	87	119	116	...	...	...
Bannu	1	...	...	5	6	16	128	168	146
Do. Additional	21	31	10	272	118	100	...	...	...
Peshâwar	...	...	4	...	4	6	233	352	253
Do. Additional	67	66	50	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hazára	11	6	9	9	39	14	55	73	70
Do. Additional	...	8	7	18	133	91	...	...	...
Kohát	6	3	18	7	3	7	61	41	35
Do. Additional	...	7	...	101	101	...	...	...	...
Total ...	626	806	708	1,901	1,920	1,345	6,305	7,317	6,925

37. District Magistrates disposed of 708 cases in the year 1893 under their enhanced powers conferred under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compared with 626 in the year 1891 and 806 in 1892. Of these 228 were cases triable by Sessions Courts. References for confirmation of sentence by Sessions Courts were made in the case of 136 persons, as against 169 in the year 1892. Of the sentences referred, 109 were confirmed, 20 modified, and 7 set aside. The average duration in cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 23 days, as compared with 20 days in 1891 and 17 days in 1892.

District Magistrates' work under enhanced powers.

The District Magistrates of Simla and Gurgáon tried very few cases under their enhanced powers. The District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu and Pesháwar leave all such cases to the Additional District Magistrates.

The appellate work was heaviest in the Siálkot, Ferozepore and Ludhiána districts.

38. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates in the year 1893 was 92 as against 84 in the preceding year. Of these 43 were convicted, 47 acquitted or discharged, 1 committed to the Sessions and 1 to the Chief Court.

European British subjects.

39. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

Frontier Regulations.

Districts.	Regulation IV of 1887, section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation VI of 1887, sections 24, 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 32. Adultery.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 35. Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 33, 34. Breach of the provisions of sections 33, 34 or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 39, 42. Security for prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 40. Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Dera Ismail Khan	25	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1
Dera Gházi Khan	64	112	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	1
Bannu	105	78	2	...	...	...	5	12	..	2	6	...	...	...	1	2
Pesháyar	67	71	5	6	6	...	4	4	22	...	12	6	249	7	...	263
Hazára	51	30	2	8	...	...	1	6	12	3	...	1	7	7	6	1
Kohát	78	66	10	5	1	...	5	6	7	8	...	...	20	1	311	107
Total ...	300	389	19	19	7	...	20	33	41	13	18	7	284	22	318	375

40. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during each of the past two years are shown below :—

Results of references to Councils of Elders.

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Dera Ismail Khan	53	87	29	54	54	62
Dera Gházi Khan	124	173	76	119	61	69
Bannu	302	240	123	85	40	35
Pesháwar	234	196	96	134	41	70
Hazára	158	63	59	12	37	19
Kohát	192	122	111	62	57	50

41. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed, realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	4,015	6,032	138	114	42	95	1,783	3,375
Dera Ghází Khan	13,047	20,508	174	176	85	25	7,221	14,660
Bannu	19,057	17,433	155	285	106	39	8,994	4,410
Pesháwar	9,080	9,855	216	127	63	209	565	3,975
Hazára	1,150	1,565	54	142	63	57	516	125
Kohát	11,955	4,405	186	133	62	123	3,362	2,504
Total ..	58,304	59,798	142	169	81	75	22,441	29,058

E.—Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions.

42. The abstract below gives, for each of the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

Work disposed of by Courts of Sessions.

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Sessions trials	408	438	830	971
Cases referred by District Magistrates under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	148	132	192	161
Other references	91	104	106	129

The number of Sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below :—

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Delhi	31	26	Ferozepore	26	31
Umballa	29	31	Mooltan	24	40
Jullundur	13	19	Jhelum	36	47
Hoshiárpur	15	11	Ráwalpindi	47	43
Amritsar	24	39	Deraját	59	34
Siálkot	28	26	Pesháwar	62	69
Lahore	14	22			

43. The following statement shows the results of Sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

Results of Sessions trials.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Year.	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.		Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				
1892	152	804	458	956	8	276	332	214	408	830	50	126	59	7	50	*12th Nov. 1883.
1893	126	940	491	1066	4	316	441	(a) 210	438	971	53	95	58	8	49	

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

(a) Including 80 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887.

One hundred and thirty persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions as compared with 158 in 1892.

F.—Witnesses.

Number of witnesses examined.

44. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1892 and 1893 respectively :—

	1892.	1893.
District Courts	277,997	290,029
Sessions Courts	6,042	6,761
Chief Court	3	22

The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows :—

	Percentage	
	1892	1893.
Discharged on the 1st day	93 4	93 5
Do do 2nd „	5 3	5 2
Do. do. 3rd „	0 9	1 0
Detained more than 3 days	0 4	0 3

Long detention of witnesses.

45. In the following districts witnesses were detained for long periods :—

	Persons
Over three days—	
Montgomery	115
Jhang	99
Jhelum	84
Multan	81
Hazara	67
Gujrat	61
From six to eight days—	
Ferozepore	20
Siálkot	16
Shahpur	14
Kohát	10
Bannu	9
Dera Ismail Khan	4
Hissár	3
Over nine days—	
Siálkot	7

Diet money.

46. The annexed statement shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1892 and 1893 :—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the courts.	Total number of witnesses examined	Number of witnesses dieted		Amount of diet money paid		Average cost of each witness dieted	
			By Police	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.
					Rs	Rs.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.
1892	2,89,385	2,77,997	41,474	61,395	11,244	35,986	0 4 4	0 9 4
1893	3,06,320	2,90,029	39,909	65,545	10,698	41,189	0 4 3	0 10 9

Part II.—Punishments.

Detail of punishments inflicted by the courts.

47. The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal courts of the Province in each of the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts ...	1892	82,527	...	...	...	...	10,524	7,206	750	...	317	1,717	11,866	46,095	6,770	1,620	7,861	2,350	68
	1893	74,510	...	...	...	...	9,947	6,527	825	...	347	1,832	10,858	40,340	6,111	1,453	7,492	2,254	36
Sessions Courts ...	1892	620	...	103	20	...	337	41	3	...	4	7	145	3	...	...	96	92	1
	1893	706	...	107	35	...	398	27	2	...	7	2	114	13	1	...	121	121	...
Chief Court	1892	110	82	19	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1893	114	74	36	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	892	83,257	82	122	30	...	10,866	7,251	753	...	321	1,724	12,013	46,098	6,770	1,620	7,957	2,442	69
	1893	75,3 3	74	145	35	...	10,346	6,5 55	897	...	354	1,834	10,972	40,353	6,112	1,453	7,613	2,375	36

Sentences of imprisonment classified.

48. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Not exceedings 15 days	2,625	2,643	12	14
Do. 6 months	11,126	9,736	52	48
Do. 2 years	6,486	6,743	30	33
Do. 7 years	1,114	1,068	6	5
Above 7 years	30	19	...	...

Whipping.

49. There is a steady improvement in the number of sentences of whipping passed, although there are still complaints from several districts that this punishment is not sufficiently resorted to. The number has increased in the year under report from 2,045 to 2,188. The figures for the past three years are :—

Year.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Total.
1891 ...	322	1,637	1,959
1892 ...	321	1,724	2,045
1893 ...	354	1,834	2,188

Fines.

50. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations:—

Year.	Fines			Compensation		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1891 ...	5,79,653	4,39,010	76	91,491	48,371	53
1892 ...	5,96,743	4,36,575	73	84,327	42,834	50
1893 ...	5,46,626	3,96,466	72	86,841	36,317	42

The percentage of realizations was high in the following districts:—

	Per cent.
Gurgáon	79
Rohtak	74
Gurdáspur	73
Shahpur	72
Umballa	70

and low in—

Dera Ghází Khan	31
Bannu	40
Gujrát	43
Lahore	44
Gujránwála	47

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared.

51. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1893 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were:—

Law applied.	*Amount of fine*		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations ...	59,798	29,058	48
Ordinary law	4,76,287	57,463	12
Total	5,36,085	86,521	16

Details of fines imposed.

52. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57,961	51,198	5,84,259	5,36,085	10	10	59	57	14	16

Fines realized.

53. The abstract below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of fines				
	Imposed.	Realized			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78
1891	5,66,626	3,31,301	98.253	4,29,554	76
1892	5,84,259	3,44,390	87,324	4,31,714	73
1893	5,36,085	3,05,697	84,316	3,90,013	72

Fines imposed by Courts of Sessions.

54. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of person s fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1891	150	13,027	87	22	8
1892	148	12,284	83	12	2
1893	127	10,541	83	25	3

Percentage of realizations.

55. The percentages of total realizations during each of the past five years in Courts of Sessions are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount of fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	Realized			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Toal.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68
1891	13,027	2,916	6,540	9,456	72
1892	12,284	1,515	3,346	4,861	39
1893	10,541	2,655	3,798	6,453	61

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

General review of appellate business.

56. The number of persons convicted during the year 1893 was 75,444; the number of appealable sentences passed was 59,294, of which 694 were passed by Courts of Sessions and the rest by District Courts.

These sentences yielded the following appeals, namely:—

To District Magistrates	10,896
To Sessions Courts	7,349
To the Chief Court	707
Total	18,952

Thus about 32 per cent. of appealable decisions were appealed.

Appeals to District Courts.

57. The following table shows the number of appeals disposed of in District Courts, the agency which disposed of them, and the manner in which they were treated:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
	By District Magistrates		By District and Sub Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered		Appeals were rejected	Sentences were confirmed	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons					
Delhi	179	301	..	..			48		8	44	12
Gurgáon	115	115	..	.	.	.	24	10	5	61	5
Rohtak	120	195	...	.	..	.	.	51	35	14	10
Karnál	77	141	...	.	..	.	72	1	13	14	5
Umballa	184	358	...	...	...	...	40	5	12	43	40
Ludhiána	423	711	.	...	..	...	61	...	17	22	5
Simla	12	16	...	...	...	.	62	..	12	26	28
Jullundur	211	391	...	...	...	...	39	27	13	21	5
Hoshiárpur	297	584	...	...	...	...	51	1	20	28	9
Kángra	62	73	62	80	10	10	55	1	14	30	12
Amritsar	344	466	...	...	...	...	76	...	7	17	8
Gurdáspur	315	479	...	...	...	...	2	75	9	14	9
Siálkot	638	1,110	...	...	..	..	8	59	7	26	8
Gujránwála	170	249	...	.	20	22	8	57	17	18	7
Lahore	227	352	144	240	..	...	...	61	17	22	16
Ferozepore	471	766	...	...	...	..	2	51	17	30	8
Hissár	149	222	...	...	...	...	55	6	16	23	8
Mooltan	279	409	...	...	...	..	68	...	17	15	12
Jhang	180	234	...	...	11	14	71	..	12	17	4
Montgomery	143	232	...	...	..	...	3	56	12	29	9
Muzaffargarh	157	160	...	...	...	...	67	17	6	10	17
Jhelum	278	447	...	..	...	...	1	76	9	14	2
Gujrát	219	405	...	..	...	..	1	68	8	23	3
Shahpur	299	520	...	...	...	...	16	49	18	17	9
Ráwalpindi	349	568	...	...	...	...	8	45	8	39	16
Dera Ismail Khan ...	126	164	...	...	...	...	54	6	13	27	11
Dera Gházi Khan ...	102	168	...	...	...	...	32	2	19	47	6
Bannu	146	229	...	...	...	...	..	69	16	15	13
Pesháwar	253	384	...		...	...	58	1	21	20	9
Hazára	70	138	..	...	...	...	45	26	9	20	10
Kohát	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	61	17	22	15
Total ...	6,675	10,626	206	320	44	46	30	34	13	23	10

Appeals to Courts of Sessions.

58. The following table shows the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for Courts of Sessions in each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.																
							PERSONS.								TOTAL.				PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on merits.	Appeals rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.		Sentences or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences or orders reversed	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under section 428, Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.				Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1893 ...	98	203	6,231	7,349	6,329	7,552	11	105	54	2,757	1,915	860	1,454	72	86	178	5,983	7,050	200	324	12	...	13-10-93
1892 ...	111	137	5,980	7,379	6,091	7,516	17	102	17	2,852	2,092	858	1,295	80	163	211	5,830	7,102	98	203	10	...	14-11-92
1891 ...	147	178	5,875	7,043	6,022	7,221	15	107	1	2,647	2,179	841	1,239	55	101	140	5,810	6,944	111	137	11	4	21-9-91

Appellate work of Sessions Courts.

59. The amount of appellate work in each Division during each of the last two years will be seen from the following table:—

Sessions Division.	Criminal appeals for disposal.		Criminal appeals disposed of	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Delhi ...	542	497	534	494
Umballa ...	337	328	329	306
Jullundur ...	157	158	154	156
Hoshiárpur ...	167	215	162	213
Amritsar ...	570	599	561	590
Siálkot ...	512	601	498	589
Lahore ...	508	451	498	436
Ferozepore ...	431	479	419	458
Mooltan ...	892	1,087	887	968
Jhelum ...	638	618	627	594
Ráwalpindi ...	258	216	254	209
Deraját ...	675	648	670	629
Peshâwar ...	404	432	400	427
Total ...	6,091	6,329	5,993	6,069

Revision business.

60. The following statements show the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	860	1,434	175	2,469	1,868	497	50	54	13
1892 ...	443	1,250	225	1,918	1,532	287	28	71	13
1893 ...	463	1,505	62	2,030	1,462	389	26	153	12

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committed or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	565	592	83	1,240	1,025	116	55	44	12
1892 ...	616	589	80	1,285	976	146	136	27	15
1893 ...	553	536	117	1,206	920	147	95	44	19

Inspection of files.

61. The following table shows the number of cases called for from Subordinate Courts and inspected by District and Sessions Courts respectively in the year 1898 :—

District	Number of cases called for from subordinate courts and inspected by the District Magistrate	Number of cases called for from subordinate courts and inspected by the Sessions Judge.
Delhi	33	...
Gurgáon	171	...
Rohtak	114	...
Karnál	141	...
Umballa	28	11
Ludhiana	44	...
Simla	...	...
Jullundur	97	...
Hoshiárpur	133	27
Kángra	3	...
Amritsar	1,076	10
Gurdáspur	330	...
Siálkot	...	26
Gujránwála	188	...
Lahore	49	27
Ferozepore	...	8
Hissár	50	...
Mooltan	31	...
Jhang	129	...
Montgomery	79	...
Muzaffargarh	22	...
Jhelum	870	...
Gujrat	2	...
Shahpur	31	...
Ráwalpindi	105	8
Dera Ismail Khan	152	3
Dera Ghazi Khan	99	...
Bannu	269	...
Peshávar	110	13
Hazára	23	...
Kohát	28	...
Total ..	4,437	133

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

62. One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction; the accused was acquitted.

Murder references.

63. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the four past years:—

Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.									Pending.		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.							Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1890	126	154	...	53	28	...	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49
1891	130	160	1	72	26	...	8	34	...	111	141	19	19	48
1892	133	177	...	79	15	3	13	39	...	109	149	24	28	40
1893	128	158	...	74	37	...	3	29	...	115	143	13	15	42

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court.

64. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and in each of the four preceding years was as follows:—

Year.	*Against the orders of Sessions Judges.*	*Against the orders of District Magistrates.*	*Total.*
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515
1891	322	142	464
1892	340	267	607
1893	351	220	571

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against.

65. The following abstract shows, for each of the past four years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Appeals from					Total.
	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	
1890	197	125	108	80	5	515
1891	184	122	82	76	...	464
1892	209	160	130	107	1	607
1893	203	127	115	124	2	571

66. The results of appeals decided were as follows:—

Results of appeals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.			
Year.	*Pending from last year.*		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*													Average duration.	Oldest date.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1890	66	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	25-2-90
1891	82	128	464	582	546	710	11	169	193	116	123	...	1	462	613	84	97	47	19-6-91
1892	84	97	607	751	691	848	1	277	215	123	122	...	7	613	745	78	103	44	30-6-92
1893	78	103	571	707	649	810	7	20	165	148	171	...	1	570	699	79	111	43	11-9-93

67. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past four years:—

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Year.	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.								Total.		Pending.			
	Pending from last year.		Reported for orders under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion, section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.					Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1890	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	6-8-90
1891	104	190	141	260	1,701	2,938	3	3	1,949	3,391	25	2,229	206	10	223	340	...	80	1,795	3,113	154	278	27	19-5-91
1892	154	278	154	318	1,806	3,168	9	9	2,123	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	1,938	3,476	185	297	27	12-7-92
1893	185	297	146	259	1,815	3,152	11	13	2,157	3,721	20	1,745	491	2	393	699	...	42	1,953	3,392	204	329	25	12-7-93

68. Fifty-one miscellaneous cases were disposed of, as against 46 in the preceding year. The files of 32 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

69. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

Number of Judges employed.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

70. Among the District reports those received from the Umballa and Dera Ismail Khan Districts deserve notice, and of the Divisional Reports those submitted from the Hoshiárpur and Deraját Divisions have been the most carefully prepared.

Divisional and District Reports noticed.

The usual extracts from Divisional and District Reports will be found in the appendix.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. E. MARTINEAU,

Officiating Registrar.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1893 AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

Class of Court.	Area.	Population.	Number of Sessions Divisions.	Number of Districts.	Number of Tahsils.	Number of Officers.		Total number of cases decided.			
								Original.		*Appeal.*	
						European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates	1,10,667	20,860,913	13	31	126	24	20	3,026	227	34	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd class						...	79	7,343	4,244	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st class ...						1	19	3,247	2,300	...	...
Benches of Magistrates						...	137	7,215	2,500	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ... — 2nd and 3rd class ...						18	252	37,676	31,444	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ... — 1st class						35	99	32,010	25,188	216	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts						35*	1	3,138	8,102	6,675	167
Total ...						113	607	93,655	74,005	6,925	167
II.—Courts of Sessions						13	...	674	37	6,069	152
III.—Chief Court						5	...	116	51	570	...
Grand Total ...						131	607	94,445	74,093	13,564	319

* Including Additional District Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan, Bannu, Pesháwar, and Hazára.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE		Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons. Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A.)—Offences under the Penal Code.													
Offences against the State.	Chap. VI. Secs. 121 to 130	2	...	..	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy.	„ VII. . 131 to 140	1	1	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.	„ VIII. „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly ...	85	25	20	4	36	35	306	30	131	145	...	...
	„ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	1,247	373	176	60	638	595	4,876	146	2,194	2,277	7	252
	„ 160. Affray	119	3	...	1	115	118	524	...	148	376	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.	„ IX. .. 161 to 169. By public servants	201	96	10	3	92	89	132	16	102	10	...	4
	, 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	110	48	5	...	57	53	61	1	24	30	2	4
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	. „ X. . 172 to 190	1,054	100	21	1	932	931	1,802	34	793	923	3	49
False evidence and offences against public officers.	„ XI. .. 194 to 200. False evidence, subornation, &c.	757	75	11	5	666	672	952	5	466	425	1	55
	, 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	1,108	180	157	20	751	735	1,234	9	558	602	5	60
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.	. XII. „ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	153	4	2	16	131	126	145	1	62	81	...	1
	. 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	21	2	1	...	18	18	23	...	11	12	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.	„ XIII. . 264 to 267	59	9	8	1	41	42	53	2	23	26	...	

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	„ XIV.	„ 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	235	28	14	1	192	180	432	14	121	297	...	...
		„ 279 to 289. Offences affecting safety	244	23	13	7	201	197	401	3	214	172	1	11
		„ 290 & 291. Offences affecting convenience	272	102	14	1	155	153	652	33	306	311	...	2
		„ 292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	18	3	...	2	13	14	33	2	7	24	...	...
		„ 294 A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
Offences relating to religion.	„ XV.	„ 295 to 298	265	101	43	5	116	111	339	79	152	93	...	15
Offences affecting the human body.	„ XVI.	„ 302 and 303. Murder	569	10	20	70	469	439	934	...	425	343	12	154
		„ 307. Attempt to murder	98	3	11	19	65	65	107	...	62	27	...	18
		„ 304. Culpable homicide	253	4	3	45	201	194	450	...	178	197	5	70
		„ 304 A. Causing death by rash or negligent act	54	...	..	11	43	44	69	...	22	45	...	2
		„ 308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	10	...	...	...	10	6	7	...	2	5	...	...
		„ 309. Attempt to commit suicide	150	1	...	18	131	126	127	...	36	90	...	1
		„ 311. Thuggee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	26	6	15	1	4	4	7	...	3	4	...	...
		„ 316. Causing death of quick unborn child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		„ 317. Exposure of infants	28	2	3	8	15	12	19	...	7	12	...	...
		„ 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	28	1	1	8	18	12	19	...	5	11	...	3
		„ 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,850	214	123	332	1,181	1,013	2,104	80	832	1,081	6	105
		„ 323, 324, 332 & 334 to 338. Other cases	22,621	7,671	306	97	14,547	12,097	32,040	20,212	7,728	3,691	4	405
		„ 341. Wrongful restraint	1,151	549	145	11	446	374	1,075	523	380	162	...	10
		„ 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	740	227	158	20	335	306	794	309	329	127	...	29
		„ 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	23,367	8,119	362	132	14,754	12,422	30,136	17,833	8,705	3,365	11	222
		„ 364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	133	50	39	11	33	38	127	6	79	36	1	5
		„ 363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases	542	119	174	43	206	195	502	31	278	168	1	24
		„ 370, 371. Slavery	19	9	5	...	5	5	10	4	4	2	...	...
		„ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	30	8	8	2	12	11	22	...	15	7	...	...
		„ 374. Forced labour	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
		„ 376. Rape	193	32	54	27	80	78	89	...	57	27	...	5
		„ 377. Unnatural offences	98	5	3	30	60	53	59	1	22	33	...	3
Offences against property.	„ XVII.	„ 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances	319	79	202	1	37	27	67	...	33	31	3	...
		„ 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	19,513	2,405	3,472	1,112	12,524	8,041	12,207	166	4,285	7,506	26	224
		„ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances ...	26	3	5	1	17	17	34	...	14	20	...	...
		„ 384 and 385. Other cases	1,142	586	255	8	293	240	583	50	458	63	1	11
		Robbery. „ 394 — With hurt	137	11	63	10	53	32	67	..	32	24	5	6
		Robbery. „ 392 — Other cases	772	167	334	58	213	152	391	3	236	136	...	16
		Robbery. „ 393 — Attempts	22	8	1	3	10	8	23	...	9	14	...	...
		Dacoity. „ 396 — With murder	3	...	...	1	2	3	99	...	63	28	...	8
		Dacoity. „ 397 & 398 — With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	13	1	...	2	10	11	36	...	30	4	...	2
		Dacoity. „ 395, 399, 400 — Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacoity. & 402 — Other cases	135	42	19	15	59	32	134	...	91	43	...	...
		„ 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,064	363	100	21	580	554	946	71	487	372	3	13
		„ 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	2,465	870	443	56	1,096	1,032	1,436	85	929	376	3	43
		„ 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property	2,958	29	39	468	2,422	2,056	3,182	79	1,101	1,894	16	92

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code—concld.												
Offences against property. Chap. XVII.—(*concld*). Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating	2,440	1,320	200	16	904	846	1,425	85	976	293	2	69
" 421 to 424. Frandulent deeds and dispositions of property	48	22	10	...	16	16	44	11	29	4	...	...
Mischief. " 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. " 426 to 428 and 434. — With aggravating circumstances ...	1,280	292	176	133	679	547	1,237	24	709	459	1	44
Mischief. " 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. " 426 to 428 and 434. — Other cases	4,985	1,985	237	44	2,719	2,418	6,000	2,590	2,078	1,181	2	149
Criminal trespass. " 459 & 460 — Resulting in death or grievous hurt ...	50	1	1	...	48	36	65	...	43	19	...	3
Criminal trespass. " 449 to 452 454, 455, 457 & 458. — For commission of serious offences ...	12,076	190	260	609	11,017	3,312	5,152	435	1,688	2,906	15	108
Criminal trespass. " 453 & 456. " 447, 448, 461 & 462. — Other serious cases	1,556	42	69	20	1,425	223	354	1	158	187	...	8
Criminal trespass. " 447, 448, 461 & 462. — Minor cases	7,110	3,171	643	53	3,243	3,055	8,141	3,659	3,318	1,003	2	159
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks. " XVIII. " 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or making or possessing forged documents	355	199	53	...	103	103	222	1	146	63	1	11
" 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	4	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
" 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	35	15	9	...	11	9	15	...	15	...	...	...
" 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked ...	41	24	1	...	16	16	17	4	11	2	...	...
" 483 to 485. Counterfeiting a trade or property mark or making or possessing any instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 489. Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury	14	9	...	...	5	5	7	1	6	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service. " XIX. " 490 to 492	47	11	3	...	33	28	82	67	9	5	...	1
Offences relating to marriage. " XX. " 493 to 498	7,219	2,960	506	48	3,705	3,340	6,133	2,410	2,782	678	8	255
Defamation ... " XXI. " 500 to 502	673	241	42	2	388	372	604	344	204	40	...	16

Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance. } „ XXII. { „ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	83	36	6	...	41	41	70	17	41	11	1	...
{ „ 504 to 510. Other cases	2,076	740	69	15	1,252	1,092	2,048	1,243	499	281	...	25
Total	126,585	34,033	9,146	3,708	79,698	59,233	131,490	50,721	44,962	32,885	148	2,774
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.												
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—												
Security for keeping the peace	8,129	1,821	2,297	14	3,997	3,879	15,751	2,397	6,210	6,824	1	319
„ „ good behaviour	8,981	368	410	22	8,181	8,076	9,362	...	2,011	7,248	14	89
Breach of Laws relating to—												
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ... Act XI of 1878	325	1	...	26	298	297	391	...	102	289	...	...
Canals ... „ VIII of 1873	991	73	...	..	918	915	2,486	468	944	1,045	3	26
Cantonments, Military ... „ III of 1880	3,871	2	13	...	3,856	3,588	5,575	1	811	4,762	...	1
Cattle Trespass ... „ I of 1871	3,117	965	81	18	2,053	1,675	5,419	2,778	1,734	864	1	42
City Chaukidárs ... „ XX of 1856	252	7	...	...	245	245	478	...	212	265	1	...
Code of Civil Procedure ... „ XIV of 1882	4	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	2	2	...	...
Companies Act ... „ VI of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract—Workmen ... „ XIII of 1859	664	148	5	1	510	356	1,160	489	510	56	...	105
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works „ IX of 1860	30	...	...	...	30	30	76	40	28	8	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ... „ XXVII of 1871	528	1	...	4	523	471	525	...	42	476	1	6
Emigration ... „ VII of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs ... „ XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883	461	4	...	16	441	436	592	...	177	401	3	11
Factories ... „ XV of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders ... „ XX of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferries ... „ XVII of 1878	39	3	2	...	34	33	92	3	35	49	...	5
Foreigners ... „ III of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Forest ... „ VII of 1878 & II of 1879	816	27	2	11	776	783	1,954	16	514	1,378	2	44
Gambling ... „ III of 1867	193	1	...	3	189	190	1,107	...	390	708	...	9
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... „ XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879	443	42	9	30	362	368	612	125	116	371	...	...
License Act ... „ II of 1878	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Marriages—Christian ... „ XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities ... „ IV of 1873 & XX of 1891	2,553	52	6	16	2,479	2,551	3,824	363	735	2,688	3	35
Murderous Outrages ... „ XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutiny Act ... „ VII of 1867	1	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	6	10	...	...
Opium ... „ I of 1878	552	10	4	9	529	537	834	...	200	628	2	4
Pleaders ... „ XVIII of 1879	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Police ... „ V of 1861	8,544	7	5	2	8,530	8,341	12,138	9	1,556	10,568	2	3
Post Office ... „ XIV of 1866	20	1	...	...	19	19	33	...	13	20	...	...
Printing Presses ... „ XXV of 1867	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Prisons ... „ XXVI of 1870	89	...	..	...	89	89	104	...	5	98	1	...
Prostitutes ... „ III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Courts Act ... „ XVIII of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ... „ IV of 1872	960	21	1	2	936	928	1,740	5	370	1,347	1	17
Railways ... „ IV of 1879 & IX of 1890	267	5	5	7	250	244	322	1	70	240	1	10
Registration ... „ III of 1877	6	...	...	..	6	6	18	...	8	10	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre ... „ XII of 1882	56	1	...	2	53	56	110	...	19	91	...	...
Stamps ... „ I of 1879	152	5	...	...	147	146	176	...	47	126	...	3
Telegraph ... „ I of 1876 & XIII of 1885	6	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Treasure Trove ... „ VI of 1878	8	...	...	...	8	7	23	..	10	13	...	...
Vagrancy, European ... „ IX of 1874	11	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	...	...
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics ... „ XXXVI of 1858	5	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
Discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100	7	6	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Restoration of abducted females, section 551, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Act, 1881	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
Act XXII of 1867	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Court Fees Act VII of 1870	8	...	...	...	8	8	9	...	2	7	...	...
Breach of Chaukidárs Rules	48	...	...	...	48	48	83	...	21	62	...	...

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Land Revenue Act XVII of 1887	72	...	...	...	72	72	297	...	61	236	...	...
Prevention of cruelty to animals, Act XI of 1890	13	...	...	...	13	13	13	...	...	13	...	...
Section 480, Criminal Procedure Code	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
" 488, "	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 145, "	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
" 514, "	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
" 143, "	2	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	5	...	...	...
Forest Rules of 1855	219	5	...	...	214	214	909	1	353	554	1	...
Act XIV of 1886	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
Petition-writers Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Act I of 1861	6	...	...	...	6	6	27	...	15	12	...	...
Frontier Crimes Regulations.												
Regulation IV of 1887, section 10	56	...	...	...	56	56	69	...	6	63	...	...
" " " 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 24 and 25	13	...	...	...	13	19	14	...	...	14	...	...
" " " 31	6	...	...	...	6	6	8	...	...	8	...	...
" " " 32	33	...	...	...	33	33	35	3	12	20	...	...
" " " 35	13	...	...	...	13	13	16	...	1	15	...	...
" " " 36	7	...	...	...	7	7	9	...	2	7	...	...
" " " 39	26	4	...	...	22	22	75	...	21	54	...	...
" " " 40	375	...	...	...	375	375	950	...	14	936	...	...
" " " 42	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
" " " 45	13	...	...	...	13	13	21	...	...	21	...	...
Total	43,011	3,585	2,840	186	36,400	35,211	67,500	6,699	17,402	42,032	27	730
GRAND TOTAL	169,596	37,618	11,986	3,894	116,098	94,444	198,990	57,429	62,364	75,517	185	3,391

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year).		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		
				Persons.				
Nature of Proceedings	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485	30	35	10	12	3	20	20	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	4,170	16,514	4,099	8,634	7,564	71	316	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	8,155	9,602	8,091	2,022	7,492	64	88	
4. Proceedings under Chapter X, public nuisances ...	163	379	160	317	15	3	47	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII ...	211	621	206	459	133	5	29	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under section 560	861	967	861	65	902	...	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,492	1,493	1,480	1,229	252	12	12	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	369	491	359	199	279	10	13	
Total	15,451	30,102	15,266	12,937	16,640	185	525	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons for disposal.								Persons			
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.
		Under arrest by Police.	Under warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant, or withdrawal of the complaint.	On other grounds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.												
Special Magistrates	12	1,619	155	3,192	278	...	...	5,256	3	853	307	907
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class ...	165	2,548	1,657	12,681	522	16	...	17,589	13	7,381	3,129	3,297
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class ...	96	1,961	931	4,412	183	1	...	7,604	9	2,841	1,535	797
Benches of Magistrates ...	112	5,079	491	7,780	293	...	...	13,755	6	4,651	1,471	1,664
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class ...	947	17,718	7,954	56,226	2,582	...	3	85,430	36	33,358	12,314	13,176
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class ...	992	26,174	8,896	24,921	1,722	14	6	62,725	77	8,177	14,066	7,055
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	20	...	...	...	356	...	376	...	...	10	27
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers ...	159	3,007	445	1,380	69	...	1	5,061	42	147	1,171	668
Chief Magistrates of Districts — „ section 30 powers ...	97	1,083	63	14	9	5	1	1,272	9	...	133	153
Total ...	2,580	59,209	20,612	110,606	5,658	392	11	199,068	195	57,408	34,136	27,744
II.—Courts of Sessions.												
Trials under Chapter XIX	126	...	...	...	...	940	...	1,066	4	...	...	316
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	3	...	...	...	...	158	...	161	...	...	...	9
Other references	1	...	...	...	...	129	...	130	...	...	...	16
Total ...	130	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	1,357	4	...	...	341
III.—Chief Court.												
Original trials	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	28	...	...	...	...	130	...	158	...	...	...	29
Total ...	28	...	...	...	...	131	...	159	...	...	...	30
Grand Total ...	2,738	59,209	20,612	110,606	5,658	1,750	11	200,584	199	57,408	34,136	28,115

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.									
CONVICTED.									SUMMONS CASES.		WARRANT CASES.						
On regular trial.		*On summary trial.*															
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.	Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over three months.	Average number of days which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3,099	26	2	5	20	5,222	34	3,030	...	2,826	1	189	10	3,026	12	...	4	4,902
3,453	1	...	...	39	17,313	276	7,384	16	4,098	..	3,229	...	7,343	105	...	7	19,737
1,306	892	...	...	33	7,413	191	3,275	5	1,499	...	1,833	...	3,247	81	1	9	13,688
3,925	...	1,926	...	17	13,660	95	7,213	5	3,581	1,516	1,537	576	7,215	43	...	4	15,068
24,207	190	...	715	303	84,299	1,131	37,754	28	20,835	797	16,015	1	37,676	461	7	7	96,480
18,438	8,756	48	3,746	935	61,298	1,427	32,146	361	10,767	2,148	18,201	533	32,010	593	18	9	127,323
190	128	...	4	10	369	7	252	9	1	...	233	2	245	7	...	6	132
1,219	1,340	13	202	82	4,884	177	2,186	39	666	91	1,320	69	2,185	68	15	12	5,713
774	19	...	...	136	1,224	48	689	44	...	...	664	...	708	26	2	23	6,986
56,611	11,352	1,989	4,672	1,575	195,682	3,386	93,929	507	44,183	4,553	43,221	1,191	93,655	1,396	43	8	290,029
438	3	...	...	*210	971	95	441	...	...	...	†438	...	438	53	8	49	6,528
151	1	...	...	...	161	...	129	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	9	150
105	8	...	...	...	129	1	104	...	...	...	104	...	104	1	...	6	83
694	12	...	...	210	1,261	96	674	...	...	...	674	...	674	54	8	34	6,761
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	22
...	114	...	...	...	143	15	104	...	...	...	115	...	115	13	...	42	...
...	114	...	...	...	144	15	105	...	...	...	116	...	116	13	...	41	22
57,305	11,478	1,989	4,672	1,785	197,087	3,497	94,708	507	44,183	4,553	44,011	1,191	94,445	1,463	51	7	296,812

* Includes 80 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation, IV of 1887.
† Do. 25 cases do. do. do. do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment or transportation.	Fine: Without imprisonment or transportation.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons sentenced to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	...	118	143	56	...	171	2,802	11	13	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates: 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...		294	416	39	...	480	2,697	...	7	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates: 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	572	199	30	...	527	824	24	85	104	102	280
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	186	187	36	...	210	5,366	...	76	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts: 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	2,407	2,881	408	...	4,041	18 931	24	452	..	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts: 1st class ...	..	...	...	...	5,137	2,333	302	...	4,029	9,121	186	999	5,080	1,324	6,760
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	184	20	1	...	131	4	9	117	...	...	6
Chief Magistrates of Districts: Under ordinary powers ...	...	...	...	...	349	267	19	...	297	595	20	56	927	27	446
Chief Magistrates of Districts: „ section 30 powers ...	...	..	...	..	700	83	4	...	368	...	73	27	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	..	9,947	6,527	895	...	10,858	40,340	347	1,832	6,111	1,453	7,492
II.—Courts of Sessions.															
Original trials	...	107	20	...	286	17	2	...	80	8	1	1	.	...	...
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	15	...	112	10	...	..	34	5	6	1	1	...	8
Other references	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Total ...	...	107	35	...	398	27	2	...	114	13	7	2	1	...	121
III.—Chief Court.															
Original trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	74	38	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74	38	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	74	145	35	...	10,346	6,555	897	...	10,972	40,358	354	1,834	6,112	1,453	7,613

No. V.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour		Detail of punishment.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	2,779	183	10	1	...	...	12,074	10,430	233	181	118	48	107	8	36	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	2,588	565	21	3	...	...	21,588	16,254	1,050	949	177	29	532	10	1	...	...	..	...	...
112	8	847	425	61	18	...	...	22,907	16,645	3,081	2,069	42	14	363	16	478	8	...	..	...	...
...	...	5,322	246	11	6	...	...	15,751	13,130	1,763	642	73	26	300	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	19,126	3,619	196	31	...	...	1,60,820	1,38,774	14,720	8,815	1,025	260	4,253	148	10	...	...	...	...	...
2,065	26	8,983	4,072	548	143	7	...	2,00,323	1,32,561	27,888	11,795	680	111	3,491	184	5,349	33	15	..	...	..
6	..	87	43	2	3	..	...	3,062	531	635	50	5	...	20	1	179	...	6	..	...	...
71	2	315	315	102	140	13	7	76,615	55,592	32,208	11,024	23	10	190	9	313	2	159	..	...	...
...	...	66	209	57	30	1	...	22,945	6,096	4,034	521	2	...	35	2	199	2	547	.	...	...
2,254	36	40,115	9,677	1,003	375	21	7	5,36,085	3,90,013	86,521	36,040	2,145	498	9,201	388	6,565	45	727	...	...	...
...	...	4	62	15	5	2	...	6,535	4,500	100	5	...	...	55	2	77	...	156	..	15	...
9	...	1	18	9	11	..	...	4,005	1,402	220	266	...	...	...	...	5	...	123	...	3	...
112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	61	...	...	...
121	...	5	80	24	16	2	...	10,541	6,453	320	271	...	..	55	2	133	...	340	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...
2,375	36	40,120	9,757	1,027	391	23	7	5,46,626	3,96,466	86,841	36,317	2,145	498	9,346	390	6,608	45	1,068	..	19	...

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under		6 to 10		11 to 15.		16 to 20		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults	Juveniles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).														
1. Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I P. C. ...	56	2	212	2	258	2	165	5	66	...	152	4	743	181
1. Theft, as defined in — „ 380, „ ...	5	...	55	...	71	1	56	.	17	...	39	2	214	35
1. Theft, as defined in — „ 381, „ ...	1	.	7	...	41	.	26		4	...	10	...	78	11
1. Theft, as defined in — „ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in — Section 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Extortion, as defined in — „ 389, „ ...	...	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — Section 411, „ ...	4	..	23	...	42	...	35	..	6	...	25	3	127	11
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — „ 412, „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, „ ..	1	...	5	...	11	1	3	...	...	..	...	.	14	7
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, „ ...	1	...	8	...	40	..	10	...	5	..	22	1	75	12
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, „ ...	3	...	8	...	15	1	7	1	2	...	7	...	28	16
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, „ ...	4	..	17	...	34	3	20	1	8	1	40	3	105	26
8. Offence under section 40, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	...
9 Ditto do. 19, Act XXVII of 1871	..	...	20	...	24	5	14	1	...	3	13	2	75	7
10. Ditto do. 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Robbery, section 392, I P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Extortion as defined in section 408, I P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13. Giving false evidence, section 193, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14. Unnatural offences, section 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
15. Section 325, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16 Do. 458, „ ...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
17. Do 406, „ ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	75	2	356	2	547	13	339	8	110	4	309	15	1,471	309

STATEMENT No. V A.—*continued.*

Part II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20.	21 to 25	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4). A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C	1	5	35	29	17	88	175
" 380, "		..	1	7	3	7	21
" 381 " ..	..	..	2	.	..	1	3
" 382, "	..		.	.	.	.	..
2. Extortion, as defined in — Section 388, "	..					.	.
" 389, "	..		..	.	.	2	2
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — Section 411, " .	.	2	2	8	2	11	25
" 412, " .	...	...	...	...	...		...
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, " ..	...	.	3	4	...	5	12
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in section 444,	..	2	...	2	4	5	13
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, .	...	...	...	3	...	4	7
7 House breaking by night, as defined in section 446, " .	..	2	1	6	4	11	30
8 Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 .	..	..	14	9	3	4	30
9 Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	..	...	...	..	.	...
B.—Section 4.							
1 False evidence, as defined in — Section 193, I. P. C ..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..
" 194, "	.	..	.	..	...	...	.
" 195, "		..	.	..	..	..	.
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 377. " ..	..	...	...	...	.	1	1
3 Assault, as defined in section 351, " .			.	..	..		..
4. Rape, as defined in section 375, " .	.	.	.	2	.	2	4
5 Unnatural offence, as defined in section 377	..	.	..			4	4
6. Robbery, as defined in section 390, " .	...	..		...	1	2	3
7 Dacoity, as defined in section 391, ..	...		1	.	.	..	1
8 Attempt at robbery, as defined in section 393, " ..	...		.	.	.		..
9 Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394, " .				.	.		
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413, "	.					.	
11 Forgery, as defined in — Section 463, " .	...		.		..	..	
" 466, " .	.	.	.	.	.	...	.
" 467, "	..			..	.		
" 468, "		..		.		.	
" 469, "		.	.	.	.	.	.
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, "	...			.		.	.
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, "	...	1	..	1	...	1	3
14. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, "	..	.	.	2	..	1	3
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, "	...		.	2	..	3	5
16. Section 325, I. P. Code	...	.	..	..	1	.	4
17. Do 326, do.	.	.	..	..	...	1	1
Total .	1	12	65	75	38	156	347

STATEMENT No. V A—*concluded.*

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act IX of 1890, Railway ...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Section 417, I. P. Code ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 285, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 429, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 324, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 354, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
" 147, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 341, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 380, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 353, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 193, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 211, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 426, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 377, "	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	7
" 392, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
" 379, "	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 414, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 454, "	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 328, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 403, "	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
" 407, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
" 25, Act VII of 1878, Forest.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 435, I. P. Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 451, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 325, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 326, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	...	16	...	14	...	10	...	1	...	7	1	52

Part IV.

Showing the relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	2,179	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	12,680	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	14,859	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	14	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	11,250	1	3,151	3,701	...	1,484	2,522	1	132	...	258	10
Courts of Sessions	7,552	11	2,916	1,904	11	860	1,454	9	63	...	324	12
Chief Court { By persons convicted	808	7	207	164	...	148	170	...	1	...	111	43
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55
Total	19,612	19	6,274	5,770	11	2,492	4,147	10	196	...	693	15
Revision.												
By												
District Magistrates	2,030	...	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	389	26	153	12
Courts of Sessions	1,206	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	147	95	44	19
Chief Court	3,721	20	1,745	491	2	393	699	...	42	...	329	25
Total	6,957	20	4,127	491	2	393	699	...	578	121	526	13
Grand Total	26,569	39	10,401	6,261	13	2,885	4,846	10	774	121	1,219	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1893.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. ... ... Jurors	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Sessions { Jurors	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions trials.
Courts of Sessions { Assessors	3	...	...	...	...	861	672	89	100	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction ... ... Jurors	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total	...	2	2	...	...	861	672	89	100	

Column 11.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases											
									By District Magistrates and other 1st class Magistrates.							By Courts of Sessions.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year. On complaint, sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, sec. 191 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, sec. 191 (c), Criminal Pro. Code.	On transfer from other Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under sec. 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under sec. 451 (b) of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under sec. 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under sec. 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Offences by, or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public officers, Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Murder	...	1	1	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	..	..	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Culpable homicide ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	18	4	...	...	22	1	21	...	10	11	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Assault	...	23	1	...	...	24	...	24	...	10	14	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	12	3	3	...	18	...	18	...	11	7	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	66	25	4	..	95	1	94	...	43	47	1	1	...	92	...	1	1	..	2

No. VIII.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Were disposed of — By High Court. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of cases. Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under sec. 498 of the Code	Of these entered in col. 5 who applied under sec. 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under sec. 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	11	21	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	14	24	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	7	18	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	44	49	93	1	84	84	1	...	...	...

Subsidiary Table.

35 — Of the total number of persons shown in — Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (a) (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1), whose cases were transferred under section 451 (b) of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 and 24. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	36 — Of cases shown in column 30. Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	83	...	1	1	1	...	82	9	2	...

STATEMENT No. IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN COURT HOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1893.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Average length of daily sittings.		
Name of Judge.	Portion of year during which the Judge was, as such, present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes.	Number of days, (if any) not included in column 3, on which the Judges sat in the Court-house for the transaction of administrative business.	(a). For hearing causes (column 3).	(b). For transaction of administrative business (column 4).	Remarks.
Sir Meredyth Plowden	1st January 1893 to 24th July 1893, and 15th August to 31st December 1893.	179	10	7 hours.	6 hours.	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the Judges for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time or daily by the Judges. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings of the Judges and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court-house. The holidays on which the Judges came to the Court-house to write judgments, &c., are not included in column 3.
Mr. Justice Roe	Whole year	208	12	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	1st January 1893 to 14th June 1893, and 14th July 1893 to 28th November 1893.	149	4	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Benton	Whole year	190	5	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Rivaz	1st January 1893 to 24th April 1893, and 1st November 1893 to 31st December 1893.	113	2	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Stogdon	29th November 1893 to 31st December 1893.	20	1	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Bullock	25th April 1893 to 31st October 1893.	104	3	Do.	Do.	

STATEMENT No. X.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF, AND CHARGES INCURRED IN DIETING, WITNESSES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Districts.	Total number of witnesses who attended Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Total number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted by		Total charges incurred in dieting witnesses by		Average cost of each witness dieted by		Average number of days each witness received diet money before appearance before a Magistrate.	Average number of days each dieted witness was before a Magistrate.	Number of witnesses discharged after								
				Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.			One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six to eight days.	Nine to fifteen days.	Sixteen days and upwards.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											
Delhi ...	9,436	9,334	2,490	1,214	1,276	254	675	0 3 4	0 8 8	1	1	8,276	926	199	35	...	...	...	...	9,436
Gurgáon ...	5,561	5,385	1,393	991	1,060	308	693	0 5 0	0 10 5	1	1	5,237	278	44	2	...	...	...	...	5,561
Rohtak ...	6,475	5,544	1,304	969	423	211	200	0 3 6	0 6 6	1	1	5,940	458	77	...	...	...	...	...	6,475
Karnál ...	7,468	7,344	1,147	614	1,127	360	932	0 9 4	0 13 1	2	1	6,601	800	52	15	...	...	...	...	7,468
Umballa ...	10,192	9,653	2,771	1,896	1,776	319	969	0 2 9	0 8 8	1	1	9,547	501	128	11	5	...	...	...	10,192
Ludhiána ...	9,156	8,480	2,673	254	2,665	73	1,374	0 4 8	0 8 3	1	1	8,957	180	14	5	...	...	...	...	9,156
Simla ...	4,590	4,366	710	95	615	12	586	0 2 0	0 15 3	1	1	4,458	122	9	1	...	...	...	...	4,590
Jullundur ...	10,303	10,112	3,719	1,688	2,947	373	1,369	0 3 6	0 7 5	1	1	10,236	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,303
Hoshiárpur ...	8,021	7,954	2,108	1,258	1,888	337	966	0 4 3	0 8 2	1	1	7,675	301	33	...	12	...	...	...	8,021
Kángra ...	7,434	6,419	5,458	930	4,588	200	2,350	0 3 5	0 8 0	1	1	6,708	550	134	36	6	...	...	...	7,434
Amritsar ...	18,708	17,291	7,636	2,580	5,056	376	1,623	0 2 4	0 5 2	1	1	17,693	992	9	14	...	...	...	...	18,708
Gurdaspur ...	10,524	9,933	3,239	1,786	2,417	481	1,738	0 4 3	0 11 6	1	1	10,109	354	61	...	...	...	...	...	10,524
Sialkot ...	18,335	18,110	3,325	2,883	2,161	984	1,850	0 5 5	0 13 8	1	1	17,493	671	137	8	3	16	7	...	18,335
Gujránwála ...	8,903	8,644	3,445	1,791	1,744	594	898	0 5 4	0 4 9	1	1	8,253	495	114	41	...	...	...	...	8,903
Lahore ...	18,256	17,582	5,922	2,763	3,159	626	1,453	0 3 8	0 7 4	1	1	17,546	622	88	...	...	...	...	...	18,256
Ferozepore ...	15,308	14,180	2,390	900	2,233	266	1,324	0 1 10	0 9 6	1	1	14,622	552	77	27	10	20	...	...	15,308
Hissár ...	11,720	10,929	3,360	1,613	2,826	423	2,041	0 4 2	0 11 7	1	1	10,904	629	148	33	3	3	...	...	11,720
Mooltan ...	14,202	12,821	5,056	842	4,963	351	4,832	0 6 8	0 15 8	3	2	12,962	924	235	72	9	...	...	...	14,202
Jhang ...	9,148	8,429	3,109	2,167	1,572	718	981	0 5 3	0 10 0	2	4	8,026	724	299	99	...	...	...	...	9,148
Montgomery ...	6,519	6,519	3,638	2,240	1,398	611	914	0 4 4	0 10 6	1	1	5,702	517	185	96	19	...	...	...	6,519
Muzaffargarh ...	11,325	11,157	1,858	723	1,135	273	628	0 6 0	0 8 10	1	1	11,122	190	13	...	...	...	...	...	11,325
Jhelum ...	9,336	8,706	2,225	750	1,475	157	1,477	0 3 4	1 0 0	2	1	8,310	778	164	84	...	...	...	...	9,336
Gujrát ...	7,302	6,578	2,375	2,055	348	512	185	0 4 0	0 8 0	1	1	6,233	787	218	64	...	...	...	...	7,302
Shahpur ...	9,079	8,782	2,611	854	2,171	271	1,439	0 5 1	0 10 7	1	1	8,384	562	84	29	6	14	...	...	9,079
Ráwalpindi ...	14,250	12,705	2,490	1,103	1,648	388	1,691	0 5 8	1 0 4	1	2	13,533	569	109	39	...	...	...	...	14,250
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,386	6,310	1,929	11	1,929	2	1,475	0 3 3	0 12 3	1	1	6,022	265	61	27	7	4	...	...	6,386
Dera Ghází Khan ...	6,812	6,812	2,727	120	2,607	30	1,802	0 4 0	0 10 8	1	1	6,425	364	21	2	...	...	...	...	6,812
Bannu ...	8,159	7,836	3,499	1,829	1,868	330	907	0 2 11	0 7 9	1	1	7,409	545	161	26	9	9	...	...	8,159
Pesháwar ...	12,934	12,345	5,017	1,120	3,897	349	2,354	0 5 0	0 9 10	1	1	12,352	509	70	3	...	...	...	...	12,934
Hazára ...	4,158	4,061	1,391	912	1,231	241	675	0 4 3	0 8 9	1	1	3,665	257	169	51	16	...	...	...	4,158
Kohát ...	6,320	5,728	2,390	1,048	1,342	268	788	0 3 11	0 9 6	2	1	5,881	309	94	9	17	10	...	...	6,320
Total ...	306,320	290,029	93,405	39,909	65,545	10,698	41,189	0 4 3	0 10 0	1	1	286,281	15,798	3,207	829	122	76	7	...	306,320

APPENDIX TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

APPENDIX

Extracts from the Divisional and District Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice during the year 1893.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW OF CRIME.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. P. D. Agnew.)

The increase in theft cases may be due partly to freer reporting of crime in cases relating to theft of cattle. The common practice in this district is that the person robbed in the first instance seeks redress by assembling a village *panchâyat*, and it is only when satisfaction is not obtained in this way that any reports are made or complaints preferred. However this may be, there is little doubt that these figures are a good deal swollen by reports and complaints made simply as a threat in order to bring to termination some old pending dispute between the parties concerned. Petitions are daily presented lodging complaints in regard to cattle stolen 18 months or two years before. These when referred for investigation are seldom prosecuted and often found to be groundless. Most of these complaints are dealt with under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and the number so disposed of during the year shows a percentage of 49 to the total number reported. This percentage was higher than that of many other districts in the Punjab for 1892.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Captain C. G. Parsons.)

In the case of Indian Penal Code complaints after deducting the number of complaints struck off as false it appears that 40 per cent of the complaints made were summarily rejected. This is 10 per cent higher than the average number of *in limine* rejections for the province during the years 1888-92. This high average is one that deserves attention, and a report is being called for to show what the working of the different courts has been in this respect. At the same time I do not think that this high average need cause apprehension that Magistrates are availing themselves of section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code too freely, or in order to save themselves trouble in doubtful cases. From the applications for revision which come up before me I am aware that the people very commonly have recourse to the criminal courts without due grounds, and also in order to save themselves the expense of resorting to the civil courts for relief. They realize well enough that criminal litigation is cheaper than civil, and as the bringing of a criminal complant may often have the effect of causing the opposite party to concede a disputed right criminal complaints about civil matters are exceedingly popular. I doubt if a great number of the people understand the difference between instituting a civil or a criminal complaint. Their idea in the first instance is often merely to lay their grievances before a high official. In drawing up their petitions they are guided by the petition-writer, who out of a very little can make much. If, therefore, there is a dispute about a wall or about a right of way and the client is unwilling to incur the cost of suing for a declaratory decree, the petition-writer is willing on a very slight foundation of truth to draft out a complaint showing that the client has been assaulted and beaten in connection with the wall or the way. The client then institutes his complaint and brings proof hoping to get his adversary fined and cow him into surrender. It is quite right that complaints of the above nature should be thrown out freely, and I know of only a few cases in which on the revision side I have interfered. Similarly in the great mass of "assault" and "hurt" cases free rejection is not to be objected to. When there are no marks of injury it is impossible that there should be much ground for complaint, and I am strongly in favor of using section 203 freely in such cases. Magistrates should not however refer cases too freely to the police under section 202, as there is little doubt that police officers are often tempted to make a report favourable to the accused whether there are sufficient grounds or not.

The increases deserving more particular comment are those of 79 cases under head of crime No. 45 (section 379, &c.), 39 cases under head of crime No. 57 (sections 411-414), 82 under head of crime No. 63 (criminal trespass for the commission of serious offences) and 60 under head of crime No 65 (minor cases of criminal trespass). There was also an increase of 15 under the head of "Rioting." The reason of the increase of the number of

offences reported under these heads is, I am confident, to be looked for as much (if not more) in the direction of police management as in any other direction. I have been aware since I took charge of the District in March last that the figures of reported crime would during the year go up. That there were less offences of the kind under discussion in 1892 than in 1893 I do not believe. I believe that the officers in charge of police stations have been made to report better and to follow the strict letter of police rules in reporting. The District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Broome) who had charge of the district throughout the greater part of the year is an officer who works very thoroughly as strictly in accordance with rules. He was convinced that in many thánás crime was being concealed. The books of some thánás consisting of 80 or 100 villages showed a sheet much cleaner than could under ordinary circumstances be expected. Some Thánádárs had moreover got into the habit of making investigations into reported cognizable offences before they made out charge registers (*parcha illat*). This gave them an opportunity of completely burking a case if it did not suit them to take it up or at any rate of making casual mention of it as a case of no importance in their periodical reports. This practice was absolutely put a stop to. I am not at all surprised therefore that the statistics of ordinary offences have increased somewhat. The statistics are, however, in no way abnormal, as they compare favorably with the statistics for the ordinary classes of crime made out in 1891. Mr. Gladstone introduced some novel measures for putting bad characters on their good behaviour. He caused meetings to be held at shrines and other places, where oaths were exacted from bad characters binding them to abstain from crime. These arrangements doubtless had a good effect in many ways, but I am inclined to suspect that some Thánádárs tried to enhance these good effects in the opinions of officers by showing at times of inspection cleaner books than they should have shown.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson.)

The decrease in reported offences under the Indian Penal Code is probably mainly due to good harvests and partly perhaps to a considerable number of bad characters being on security.

The percentage of both classes of offences rejected *in limine* to reported offences was 18, against 22 in the previous year and 18 in 1891.

This percentage is extremely low, and sufficiently accounts for the low percentage of convictions and comparatively high percentage of acquittals and discharges, which follow as a natural consequence. This point was alluded to in the Provincial Report for 1892. But before the publication of that report, I had already called the attention of my Magistrates to the importance of sifting complaints as far as possible *before* the accused is summoned; and after its publication, I again issued fresh instructions. The people of this district (as of other districts also) persistently attempt to use the cheaper agency of the criminal courts to enforce civil claims; and the native Magistrates are terribly weak in giving way to this attempt. Probably something like half the complaints of mischief and criminal trespass fall under this description. The difficulty here is that the real nature of the case often does not appear till the accused is heard. The table at page 33 shows that of a total number of 9,072 persons disposed of during the year 6,190 or nearly 68 per cent were either acquitted, discharged without trial, or that the cases were compromised. This result is simply scandalous. The figures on page 11 show that the great number of non-convictions occur in assault cases, 96 out of every 100 persons being hauled before a criminal court without result. Here the Magistrates have no excuse. It is my constant effort to impress upon native Magistrates that the mere fact that a technical assault has been committed is not of itself sufficient reason for setting the criminal machinery in motion. But they are hard to convince.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

In Hoshiárpur the proportion of complaints summarily dismissed was 35 per cent as against 31 per cent in 1892 and an average of 37 per cent for the five years 1889-93. The proportion under the Indian Penal Code was 37 per cent as compared with 33 per cent in 1892. The District Magistrate is of opinion that a still larger use might have been made of the power, regard being had to the small proportion of convictions obtained in the residue of cases accepted as true. The matter certainly deserves attention. I observe that out of 583 complaints of theft 308 were summarily rejected and 29 more struck off on the application of the police. Under the head of robbery 39 out of 51 complaints were rejected. If it is to be taken, and the District Magistrate gives reasons in his report in support of this conclusion, that the power of summary dismissal was judiciously used in these cases, most of the complaints must have been malicious, and it is to be regretted that there were not more prosecutions for bringing false charges

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Col. R. T. M. Lang.)

The percentage of cases summarily rejected is —

Under Penal Code	44
Local and special laws	18

This shows that by far the greater proportion of rejected cases is under the Penal Code.

This is due to the Magistrates of the district, under my instructions, having during the last few years declined to summon the accused persons in petty cases of assault, mischief and the like, until they are satisfied that there is some *primâ facie* ground for believing the charge to be true. The complainant is thoroughly examined, and unless he can, in some way, satisfy the Court that there are good grounds for believing him, he is ordered to bring or summon his witnesses under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. This, in most cases, has the result of the complainant failing to appear again, and the case is therefore dismissed under section 203. Against 3,116 cases under the Penal Code dismissed under section 203 without reference to the police, only 114 were so dismissed after reference to the police. This, I consider, proves that the courts of this district do not have recourse to the Police for preliminary enquiry to too great an extent.

The instructions issued by me on the subject of not summoning the accused unnecessarily, and referred to above, were so issued with a view to, if possible, deter the people from making frivolous complaints. I am afraid that the procedure suggested in those instructions has not had the result expected. It is probable that the very fact of the complaint being filed has the effect desired by the complainant; even though the accused be not summoned. The accused, afraid of the possible effects of the complaint filed, probably thinks it safest to compromise and acts accordingly. Consequently the complainant satisfied with the result attained, does not re-appear, and frivolous complaints continue to be filed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery.)

I have no hesitation in again asserting that the number of cases dismissed *in limine* is not too many for a litigious district like Siálkot. Even as it is, many cases which should be so dismissed are taken up by the courts, witnesses are heard, and the accused are eventually discharged or acquitted.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

There has been a considerable increase in summary rejections, and so far as these cases have come before me on revision, I have found the rejections by the Magistrates generally justifiable.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. A. E. Hurry.)

The increase in the proportion of summarily rejected cases is satisfactory. The district average for 1888-92 was 23 per cent; the figure for the year 1892 was only 19. This year's figure is 32 per cent. I think it shows that Magistrates have been at some pains to scrutinize complaints and have refrained from harassing accused persons where the allegations were open to suspicion or prompted by obvious malice.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy.)

The decrease in the number of offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code has been continuous during the last six years, the number having fallen from 3,884 in 1888 to 3,757 in 1889, to 3,488 in 1890, to 2,966 in 1891, to 2,688 in 1892, and to 2,629 in 1893, or in other words the number of offences reported has decreased by successive steps to the extent of one-third in five years: and these statistics indicate, I think, a real improvement in the habits of the people, who are becoming every year less criminal under the firm administration of the Criminal law. The decrease during the past year has been chiefly due to the active measures taken in the repression of crime by placing habitual offenders on security.

The percentage of cases summarily dismissed as struck out was 40 per cent as compared with 33 per cent last year. The percentage is considerably higher than the provincial average last year, and is higher than in the neighbouring districts of Mooltan, Jhang, and Shahpur, where the conditions are similar to those which prevail in Montgomery. The increase in the proportion of cases rejected *in limine* is due largely to the increase in the number of cases of petty assault punishable under section 352 Indian Penal Code, which rose from 401 to 477.

The number of cases brought to trial represented 93 per cent of the cases returned as true, as compared with 84 per cent last year and a provincial average of 80 per cent. Convictions were obtained in 50 per cent of the cases brought to trial, as compared with 52 per cent. in 1892. I fear that the high percentage of the cases brought to trial, as compared with the number returned as true, indicates, as I had reason to believe from what I heard on tour, that Police officers in charge of stations will frequently not take up cases, or even enter them in their registers, unless they are fairly certain from the circumstances of the case of catching the offender and prosecuting him to conviction. I issued stringent orders during the year regarding this failure of duty on the part of the police.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. A. Christie.)

Dera Ghází Khan shows the largest increase of 878 in cases (under the Indian Penal Code) struck off summarily and the percentage of offences so struck off has risen from 27 per cent to 31 per cent; the percentage of cases under Local and Special Laws dismissed *in limine* also rose from 6 per cent to 14 per cent. This shows satisfactory improvement as the provincial percentage for 1892 (as may be worked out from the figures at pages 8 and 14 of the provincial Report for 1892) were 36 per cent and 16 per cent respectively and shows that the courts have devoted more care to the important point of enquiring into the truth of complaints before issue of process.

Bannu has the smallest number of offences (under Indian Penal Code) summarily struck off and the percentage 15 per cent is very small as compared with 31 per cent in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan and 36 per cent for the whole province for 1892, while the proportion of dismissals *in limine* of cases under Local and Special Laws has risen from 19 per cent to 23 per cent.

The District Magistrate alludes to the large percentage of summary rejections of applications for security. I regard this as satisfactory, as a very large proportion of these applications are certainly groundless. A man who is about to file a civil suit frequently applies for security from a number of persons likely to give evidence against him. When the civil suit comes on if these persons give evidence against him, he alludes to the application for security as sufficient proof of enmity with them.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

It will be observed that there has been a general tendency towards an increase throughout the five years in the number of offences reported, both under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws. The total number of offences admitted to have occurred rose from 2,115 in 1892 to 2,402 in 1893, showing an increase of 14 per cent. *Primâ facie* the increase though small gives cause for surprise, having regard to the facts that the harvests have been exceptionally good, and that a considerable fall in the prices of food-grains has taken place; but, on further scrutiny, it will be observed that a large decrease has occurred in the case of serious offences affecting human life and property, while the increase is generally noticeable either under crimes of a trivial nature, *viz.*, hurt, assault, criminal intimidation, mischief, criminal trespass and offences relating to marriage, or under Local and Special Laws, which have little or no connection with the prosperity of the agricultural classes (see heads 3 and 4 of the report and the reasons given therein).

It will be observed that the percentage of cases dismissed *in limine* is somewhat higher than that of the other districts, but the result can hardly be regarded as unsatisfactory as it is below the provincial average for 1892. It came under my notice when writing the report for 1891, that the Magistrates in this district were inclined to throw out an unnecessarily large number of cases summarily. I accordingly took the matter up and introduced the system of checking from 30 to 40 such files every quarter, with the result that the percentage of these cases has fallen from 53 in 1891 to 33 and 28 in 1892 and 1893 respectively. I am now satisfied that the procedure of the Magistrates in this respect is regular and in accordance with the provisions of the law on the subject.

The percentage of cases convicted remains the same as it was in 1892, but the percentage of persons convicted shows a falling-off as compared with the results of the previous year. The percentage under both these heads does not, however, compare

favourably with the figures of the adjoining districts or of the province. The reasons for the difference are not far to seek. The peculiar and uncertain character of the irrigation in the Trans-Indus portions of this district, which is wholly dependent on the rainfall and the water brought down by the hill streams, gives rise to numerous disputes, resulting in riots, unlawful assemblies, hurt, and mischief, which is not so much the case in the adjoining districts. Moreover, the year being specially favourable for purposes of cultivation, a large area of land, that had been lying waste for a long time, was now brought under the plough for the first time, and the quarrels that resulted on this account contributed largely towards the increase of crime of the class under reference.

Such cases ordinarily involve a large number of persons, and being for the most part compoundable, the parties generally find it convenient to come to terms and thus a compromise is often effected.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

Cases of slight hurt and criminal assault are on the increase, but this is not to be regretted, as one of the reasons for this apparently unfavourable result is that the people who formerly took law into their own hands in avenging their wrong and hushed up petty affrays by taking tooth for tooth are now learning to have recourse to lawful proceedings in our courts. This is perhaps a healthy sign of the times, and although it looks an unfavourable feature on paper it is not so in reality.

In a year of agricultural prosperity one would naturally anticipate a decrease in crime affecting property, and it is therefore a peculiar feature of the statistics appended to this report that the number of the offences of the above nature has risen from 1,393 in 1892 to 1,413 in the year of report. I confess that I do not understand these figures, and think that an error has somehow crept in. The statements with the Police Report show a decrease of thefts, house-trespass and mischief and a large decrease of receiving stolen property cases. The statistics of this report disclose an increase of 50 thefts, 11 cases of house-trespass, 13 cases of mischief, and a decrease of only 35 cases of receiving stolen property. Both sets of statements cannot be correct, and I am inclined to think that the statements with the Police Report showing a decrease of these offences represent actual facts much more correctly than the statements of this report.

I have watched the increase and decrease of crime most carefully during the year in each police station, and I am confident that owing to the excellent harvest and other causes there has been a decided decrease in the number of offences against property during 1893.

The numerous prosecutions under the Arms Act, instituted in 1891 and 1892, have brought home to the people that the practice of carrying daggers and pistols without a license is an offence, and this fact alone explains the decrease of 49 cases under this head. Offences under the Canal Act have also fallen off from 230 in 1892 to 150 in 1893, as owing no doubt to sufficiently ample supply of rain and canal water the cultivators had less temptation to resort to illegal means for irrigating their fields.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, c.i.e.)

Cases struck off have remained about the same, but the number summarily dismissed has risen from 388 in 1891 and 539 in 1892 to 634 in 1893.

The increase in dismissals is probably due to the fact that there were more European Magistrates in 1892 and 1893 than before; during the whole of the past year there was an Assistant Commissioner with only 2nd class powers who heard many petty cases that would otherwise have gone to Tahsíldárs. European Magistrates are usually more ready to take the responsiblity of dismissing summarily, and I have no reason to suppose that the discretion was wrongly exercised. The increase is perhaps also due to instructions issued to Tahsíldár Magistrates, directing them to sift and check carefully cases brought in the form of simple mischief or trespass, which in reality cover what is a dispute as to a civil right. As a rule Tahsíldár Magistrates are too apt to permit one of two rival claimants to rights in land or water to bring his adversary into a criminal court upon complaints of trespass or mischief. Repeated instructions issued in this matter have I hope had some effect, and I do not look upon the increase in summary dismissals as being anything but satisfactory.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH, C.I.E.)

Although there has been an increase of 103 in complaints summarily rejected this year, frivolous or vexatious complaints are still comparatively rare in this district. Hitherto natives of the district being chiefly Pathâns, who are ignorant and unacquainted with law, have not been in the habit of filing false complaints, but during the last year or two a pleader and one or two Mukhtârs have taken up their abode in Kohât, and I think the increase recorded may possibly be attributed to this fact.

II.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(LIEUT.-COLONEL H. M. M. WOOD.)

I do not entirely agree with the District Magistrate in considering it probable that the cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants, mainly obstruction to process-servers in the execution of their duty, are to a large extent false.

My own experience points rather to the fact that such obstruction is in very many cases real, and that true cases of this nature are largely on the increase. They may be due to some extent to the overbearing behaviour of the process-servers, in which case these should be called to account. But on the other hand such offences against public authority should be severely dealt with. They are however at present treated by Magistrates as matters of comparatively small importance. The cases are always difficult to deal with and should be made over only to experienced Magistrates.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(MR. D. C. J. IBBETSON.)

The increase under this head is much to be regretted My experience is that the great majority of these complaints are simply applications to compel the accused to perform a civil contract; while not a few of the remainder mean nothing more than that the complainant has changed his mind about a contract which he has made. Only 14 per cent of the persons brought to trial were convicted, and a more careful examination of the complaints would probably have led to many of them being rejected at once. It is however dangerous to point this out to subordinate Magistrates. They are only too glad to have an excuse for not taking up a complaint; and I have seen cases in which complaints of wanton and deliberate fraud were dismissed with the remark that a civil remedy was open to the complainants.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(MR. G. W. RIVAZ.)

It is especially unsatisfactory to find that so many of the few cases for giving or using false evidence brought to trial failed, for perjury is as prevalent as ever and necessarily receives encouragement from unsuccessful prosecutions. In petty cases a high percentage of convictions cannot be looked for in a district where the practice is to rush to a criminal court on the slightest grounds, and where witnesses are notoriously untrustworthy. Something however may be done by a judicious use of the power of summary dismissal and by awarding compensation when the complaint proves to be frivolous or vexatious. The power of summary dismissal is already freely used, but, as will presently appear, in very few cases were complainants punished for bringing a frivolous or vexatious complaint. I will ask the District Magistrate to once more impress on his subordinate Magistrates the desirability of considering in every case in which the prosecution breaks down whether the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, and, when this appears, awarding suitable punishment.

In Hoshiârpur cases of theft decreased and so also did serious cases of trespass. Under both heads a larger percentage of cases were brought to trial and there were more convictions. It is satisfactory to find that the District Magistrate attributes these results as partly due to greater vigilance by the police.

In Kângra there was an increase both in thefts and serious cases of trespass, which the District Magistrate thinks may perhaps be explained by the fact that the price of food was high during the year. The percentage of convictions was high under both heads.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Captain E. Inglis.)

Forgery cases have gone down, but I cannot look on this as satisfactory. Forgery has not decreased, but it is hard to prove and men are slow to lay charges of it. The main fact is that burglaries and cognate offences, forming the real crime of the district, have decreased, in whatever way they are classified. The good crops have no doubt had a good deal to do with this, but the police can take some of the credit. There has been a systematic supervision exercised by them over well-known bad characters. There has been I believe more patrolling, and the two criminal tribes the Sánsís and Harnís, have been carefully looked after. That they are being looked after and that they feel the restrictions imposed on them is proved by the fact that petitions have been given in to me for relief from roll calls and for permission to leave their villages without leave. I have noted above that most of the false charges are laid under the head of thefts and burglaries. The following details of the 370 admitted burglaries go to show this:—

								Cases.
Damage reported under Rs. 50			...	...	...	...	...	87
"	over	" 50	under Rs. 100		...	...	...	20
"	"	" 100	"	" 500	...	...	...	11
"	"	" 100	"	"	...	...	...	1
					Total	...	...	119
Cases without loss			...	...	...	...	...	251
					Total	...	...	370

I cannot believe that the burglars amongst the Sánsís and Harnís and other bad characters here failed in 251 and succeeded in only 119 burglaries, but I have no doubt that a good many of these 251 "without loss" cases might justly have been cancelled, but this was impossible on the facts shown, very probably that a hole had been dug or half dug through a wall. I think that the village chaukidárs may have something to do with these cases. The Thánadár finds fault with a chaukidár, who to try and regain his character reports that a burglary "without loss" has occurred in his village, having taken care that some evidence shall be forthcoming. Of course these "without loss" cases raise suspicions against the police of reporting no loss when some loss had really occurred, in order to have no important cases on their list.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel R. T. M. Lang.)

The figures show a satisfactory, though not very large, decrease in crime during the year. This decrease is observable under almost every head of crime, but more notably so under the head of burglary, the most important head in the list. I am satisfied from personal enquiries during the year that the expected decrease was a real one, and that the district was in a fairly satisfactory state as regards crime during the year; the figures also show a steady decrease in thefts and in robberies; and also a small decrease under the head of assaults or hurts. These figures do not call for much comment or explanation. The only explanation that is necessary is that prices were low and the people comfortably off. The people of the district have not I consider shown a tendency to the lawlessness which had become so notorious previous to the drastic measures taken in 1887-88, and the Manjha appears to be behaving well.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie.)

The figures relating to Chapter XX, of offences relating to marriage, illustrate one of the feeblest and most unsatisfactory parts of our criminal administration. I am convinced from personal enquiry out of court, as well as in it, that great misery is experienced from wrongs suffered under this head, wrongs for which our criminal courts very rarely award punishment, and when they do, the punishment is meagre. It is difficult to say what improvements could be made, but at present there is little on which as administrators we can congratulate ourselves. I think perhaps a qualified power might be given to the police to take bail from accused persons and the run-away wife until orders can be obtained from an authorized Magistrate. At present in numerous cases when the husband discovers his wife and goes away to court to get a warrant against her seducer the delay incurred is fatal, and the accused decamps to some other place of hiding.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Colonel H. J. Lawrence.)

As pointed out by the District Magistrate the decrease in the crime is no doubt due :—

(1) to good harvests, and

(2) to the repressive measures adopted by the District authorities.

The offences affecting human life do not show any diminution. I have no doubt the District Magistrate is correct in his remarks on the effect on people's minds of the acquittal of an accused in any particularly notorious case. In one instance it was stated in evidence before me that the murderers had been cheered on by a man of influence who assured them that they should be got off as the accused had been got off in what is known in this district as the Budiána case.

These acquittals are sometimes due to the inferior quality of our subordinate police agency. For instance a murder was committed on 4th May. A sergeant went to the spot for an enquiry. The relatives of the deceased at once went to the Assistant Superintendent of Police and informed him as early as May 5th that prisoner's family was wealthy and influential, that no one would come forward with evidence, and that a superior officer of police should make the enquiry. It took the Assistant Superintendent of Police three days to get an order from the District Superintendent of Police, who on May 8th deputed a Deputy Inspector. This officer took another six days to reach the spot. On his failure to elicit any information the District Magistrate sent the Tahsildár to the spot. He arrived on June 2nd, and except for one Deputy Inspector selected by himself, put the police entirely on one side. He obtained evidence and committed the case for trial, but the witnesses did not tell the same story in the subsequent proceeding and an acquittal necessarily followed. This was a case of delicacy and difficulty entrusted to an incompetent sergeant for ten full days. The case was decided by the Officiating Sessions Judge, Mr. Parker.

In another case tried by the same Judge the accused was only committed for trial after a second enquiry conducted by a Deputy Inspector deputed for the purpose, and after the death had been first reported by a sergeant as one of suicide.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery.)

There is a distinct reduction in offences admitted to be true. This I attribute to two main reasons. The good harvests and low prices have undoubtedly had an effect in reducing crime. I think we may also claim some of the credit on account of continued attention to the criminal administration. The bad livelihood provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were worked systematically, and a great endeavour was made to enforce village responsibility. In every village in which there were more than two undetected burglaries the lambardars were called up and their statements recorded before me. The police papers of the burglary cases were examined; when it was found that the cases were real burglaries (not mere *kufl shikani*), the lambardars were fined some of their *pachotra* for neglect of duty. This I feel sure has had a great effect. The lambardars now realise that they must look to the proper watch and ward of their villages, especially on moonless nights, and that they must specially keep a careful watch on bad characters.

Offences affecting human life do not show any diminution. The cases for the last three years have been :—

1891	28
1892	30
1893	29

Such cases are often difficult to prosecute to conviction, especially if the accused in any particularly notorious case should happen to be acquitted. An important murder case is a good deal talked about in the district. When it becomes known that the accused in such a case have escaped without punishment, it cannot but have an effect on the minds of the people. I am sure its effect is to increase violent crime for a time at all events. By these remarks I do not intend any reflection on the higher courts. The fault is in our system of criminal administration.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRÁNWALA.

(LIEUT. C. P. EGERTON.)

The most remarkable increase in cases admitted as true occurred under head simple theft, there being 823 such cases as compared with 504 for the previous year. The increase is explained by the District Superintendent of Police as being entirely due to the stringent orders issued by him in March last in regard to the more careful registration of crime, particularly of cattle theft, and the very close attention he has since paid to this subject.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(LIEUT. C. P. THOMPSON.)

That only 375 theft cases should be admitted out of 617 reported appears very extraordinary. As I have noted in my Review of the Police Report I consider the working of the police of this district to be apathetic, but in the cases in question the large number of unadmitted cases is due to the practice of levying "*bunga*" When the owner of stolen cattle has paid "*bunga*," if he has not received back his cattle, he lodges a complaint under sections 379 and 215, Indian Penal Code. The thieves immediately make good to him his claim and he reports that his witnesses refuse to give evidence in his favour

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DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI

(MR. H B. BECKETT)

I fear murders will not be put down until the Frontier Regulations are extended to Ráwalpindi. In the Attock tahsíl we have the same class of people to deal with as at Peshawar. In fact, the extended powers given to local officers in Kohát and Peshâwar are answerable for a good deal of the crime in Ráwalpindi, the bad characters of both these districts, finding a more stern law obtains at their homes, come to Pindi and make it a hunting ground.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(MR. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, C. I. E.)

Serious forms of mischief by poisoning or mutilating animals, or by fire to hay ricks and houses, have greatly decreased. This is the typical crime of the district and causes perhaps more loss than all other offences against property. It is not easy to point with confidence to the cause of the fall, but I may at least express a hope that the practice steadily pursued in the past few years of referring to jirgás under the Frontier Regulations all suitable and genuine cases of mischief may have had some effect in producing this result.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT

(MAJOR H. P. P LEIGH, C I.E)

Cattle thefts are steadily decreasing. I give herewith a table showing figures for the past five years —

Year.						*Cases.*
1889	...	...	...	...	...	343
1890	...	..	...	...	...	284
1891	...	...	...	...	...	169
1892	...	...	...	...	...	153
1893	...	...	...	...	...	141

There is no doubt this is due in a great measure to the tranquillizing effects of the Miránzai expeditions and to increased efficiency in the Border Military Police. Many cases described as cattle thefts are found on investigation to be in reality not so, as the nomad tribes who frequent the district take their cattle across the border and get into quarrels with the trans-border people, who naturally annex a certain number of animals as payment for the use of their grazing grounds.

II.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED—LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Captain C. G. Parsons.)

The principal fluctuations in the year under report are a decrease of 412 in cases of security for good behaviour, and an increase of 57 cases under the Cantonment Act III of 1880. The decrease in cases of security for good behaviour is very marked. In 1892 there was an increase in these cases of 228 as compared with 1891, in which year there were 353 cases.

This fluctuation is the only one that deserves comment, as the increase of cases under the Cantonment Act is doubtless due to increased activity in the matter of prosecutions for breaches of sanitary rules.

In the matter of demanding security from bad characters operations during this year have been small as compared with those of 1891 and 1892. There have been good reasons for this. The number of persons from whom security was demanded in the year 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 was 20, 62, 113,282, and 461 respectively. These figures speak for themselves, and it did not appear to myself or the District Superintendent of Police advisable that wholesale taking of security should continue, more especially as a Deputy Inspector was successfully prosecuted in the early part of the year for making use of his power under the Criminal Procedure Code to obtain black-mail from different persons. Nevertheless the registration of and the taking of security from well-known bad characters have been steadily kept in view. The procedure followed has been that which was commended in para. 5 of the Government Review of last year's Criminal Administration Report. The District Superintendent of Police was of opinion, in which I agreed, that no application to a Magistrate should be made by a Thánadár direct, but that the District Superintendent of Police should make every application. The procedure adopted by Mr. Silcock in Jhelum is exactly what has been introduced in this district, except that here, as an additional safeguard, the District Superintendent of Police alone is entrusted to make applications to Magistrates. Mr. Broome the District Superintendent of Police adopted this system some years ago with much success in the Ráwalpindi district. I am inclined to believe that a hard and fast system of this sort is the best one, for although not so much commotion is raised amongst the *badmashes* of the district, and although the statistics for the year may appear meagre, nevertheless the risk of cases being upset on appeal is much obviated and Thánadárs are not given opportunities for easy levy of black-mail.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson.)

The municipalities appear to have instituted much fewer prosecutions: perhaps because they have found out that the sympathies of a native Magistrate are, in such cases, almost invariably with the accused. Such, at least, is my experience. The result is that a Municipal Committee is often driven to resort to the much harsher measures which it can take of its own authority, when a small fine would have answered all its purposes.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

In the Hoshiárpur district there were a larger number of prosecutions under the Excise laws due, the District Magistrate thinks, to more active supervision. It is noticeable however that the prosecutions under the Excise Act were far from successful, only 17 out of 48 persons sent up for trial having been convicted. This is a matter calling for attention, as it suggests that Excise officers may be accepting information too readily. I observe from appeals that come before me that the Dárogha never gives up the name of his informant. This puts a great deal of power in his hands unless he is closely supervised.

Prosecutions under the Police Act fell off largely in Hoshiárpur. The District Superintendent of Police attributes this to undue leniency on the part of Magistrates. Severity however is not usually necessary for the petty breaches of sanitary and other rules which form the bulk of cases under this Act, and it is more probable, as the District Magistrate suggests, that the year being generally a healthy one, vigilance in sanitary matters was relaxed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. J. R. Macomachie.)

The working of the Cattle Trespass Act in this district has not hitherto, so far as my knowledge goes, been worked with any gross abuse. The number of stray cattle are large, and they do very real damage in a country where land is heavily cropped. The income

from pounds is high; in fact the general features of the local administration in this respect are those of a civilized tract. The conviction percentage is low, as many of the cases go off on compromise. But on the whole there is nothing worthy of suspicion, and indeed numbers of cattle, especially those of patwáris and lambardárs, that eat up neighbours' crops, are not impounded at all.

The 49 cases under Act XIII of 1859 are new this year, and are a considerable addition to the body of criminal offences. They arise in the work on the canal, being brought by contractors who allege wilful default in their sub-contractors and coolies. The act is a common sense proceeding and useful enough in its place. Convictions are 33 per cent of cases brought into court, perhaps a little low if resort to this act was justified in all cases, but many doubtless are rightly compounded, the refractory defaulter having come to his senses.

The matter of the criminal tribe of Sánsís and how to deal with them has engaged my special and, to say the truth, anxious attention. Some particular cases came under notice which pointed to distinct hardship suffered by these outcasts under a too rigid administration, and further enquiry suggested that this hardship might be much more general than would at first sight appear. The grievance was mainly the old one of leave not granted. I at first thought of approaching Government with a view to obtain change in the law, but after getting files of correspondence from Siálkot, Hoshiárpur and other District offices it seemed best to attempt first to work the present orders with greater elasticity. I have accordingly been giving much enlarged leave to those members of the tribe against whose behaviour nothing has been lately alleged, and while of course the Sánsís themselves like this, I have not yet heard of any ill effects from these concessions. I repeatedly warn the men, when signing their passes, that they will be held mutually responsible for each other's good behaviour. The increase of charges of being absent without leave means I believe only an increase of vigilance on the part of police registering officers, and will I hope not occur again. The whole subject is one of the most important of our criminal administration, and as yet has not by any means been dealt with satisfactorily.

The increase of 111 cases under the Police Act is mainly under section 34 of the Act (Nuisances) in Batála. This vigilance is good and does not represent any considerable harassment of the people, provided that cases are promptly disposed of, a point which I think of real importance.

The prosecutions under the Opium Act are mainly against cultivators who consumed their own produce. This is a final educational process which I hope it will not be found necessary to repeat.

The decreases are under:—

Excise Act	9
Punjab Laws Act	28
Stamps	9

None of these require special notice, there have been fewer prosecutions of village chaukidárs for petty defaults of duty, as it seemed simpler and better to fine them on the executive side than use the cumbrous machinery of a criminal prosecution.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery.)

The main increase was in proceedings taken for security for good behaviour and in offences under the Punjab Laws Act. The latter were all prosecutions of lambardárs and chaukidárs for neglect of their duties. It is these prosecutions, as well as forfeiture of *pachotra* under the rules under the Land Revenue Act, which have had a considerable influence in the reduction of crime.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E.)

Fluctuations in cases under 'Special Laws' are for the most part due rather to changes in the condition of departmental activity than to variations in the sum of breaches committed.

One notable exception here is the decrease in cases under forest laws, which is entirely satisfactory in so far as it is due to the absence of forest fires.

The fires of 1892 were extensive and numerous, and as usually happens a year of conflagration was followed by one of rest. There was not so much to burn nor the same need to resort to fire to get rid of pine needles and the carpet of dead leaves which kill the growth of pasture.

Added to this the rains came early and gave additional security. Some part of the decrease in cases may be due to the change in the law; a new regulation came into force on 1st April 1893, but so far we have no rules wherewith to work one of its chapters.

The decrease in cases under the Stamp Act is probably due to the fact that in 1892 changes in the rules as to sale of stamps led to prosecutions which have made the law better known.

Another reason is that in 1892 the practice was introduced of writing on the stamp in Urdu or Persian the purchaser's name formerly written in Hindi or shop character; this led to the easy detection of breaches of rules as to sale of stamps, which are now less likely to be attempted.

IV.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIMLA.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

The only figures to be noted in this statement are those regarding security for good behaviour. The cases have risen from 4 in 1892 to 33 in the year under report, and I believe still further use can be advantageously made of these provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Each year as the Simla season commences there is a large influx of a low class of domestic servants. Many have no employment and no visible means of subsistence. Many are old offenders. They live here and there in the servants' quarters of Simla houses where a relation or friend gives them shelter or in the purlieus of the *bázar*.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel R. T. M. Lang.)

As regards security for good behaviour, my own opinion, the result of many years' personal experience in several districts, is that the ordinary yearly winter routine of taking security from suspects, generally of the lower classes, has but little effect on the crime of the district; at any rate, nothing proportionate to the trouble given to officials and people alike, or to the harm done by the large opportunities thus given to the police and to others of levying bribes or venting spite. I have come to the conclusion that the best way of keeping down crime in a district is to take securities gradually throughout the year from the most troublesome and notorious thieves, and if at any time the people of the district, or any particular class, begin to show signs of breaking out into crime, to nip the tendency in the bud at once, by promptly taking securities and other measures connected with police and village officials; half the effect, I believe, depends on the promptness of the action. A district once in good order can, I think, be kept in good order by such a procedure. The objection to the ordinary *badmáshi* procedure is, in my opinion, that we seem to find it impossible to get hold of the worst culprits, who generally belong to the proprietary body, and against whom it is not easy to get good evidence, except in times of special stress—what can be done in such times, was shown in this district in 1888, when about 2,500 men of the proprietary body of villages were called on to furnish security—a measure which, I am aware, was not approved of by the higher authority, but which proved a marvellous success in this district, which it instantaneously changed from a bear garden of lawless violence into a peaceful and well ordered district. It was a special measure rendered necessary by special circumstances, and is not such as is likely to be again required.

On that occasion, however, there was too great a delay allowed to occur in taking measures, and the extensiveness of the scale on which those measures were taken was the result of the delay. In future, if the Mánjha again on any occasion becomes troublesome, and measures are taken promptly, no great difficulty, I expect, will be experienced in restoring order without recourse to any drastic measures.

The measures I refer to have as much connection with the village officials as with securities for good behaviour.

Indeed, I think that, ordinarily, the enforcement of lambardárs' responsibilities in regard to watch and ward, report of crime, and movements of *badmáshes*, have more effect in keeping order than taking securities from the *badmáshes* themselves.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie).

The decrease under the head of frivolous and vexatious complaints is partly due perhaps to the check held by appellate Courts in this matter. Some cases have come under my notice in which it seemed that the Court had exercised a very injudicious discretion in awarding such fines. The power is a two edged sword; if used well it is an excellent deterrent against false complaints, but if its use is hasty, or ill-advised, it does harm in a way which to an English administrator is specially distasteful to think of. On the whole, I am glad of the decrease.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy).

The noticeable feature in the statement, showing details of the miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, is the increase in the number of bad livelihood cases. There has been no spasmodic action in these cases, nor anything approaching, I hope, a "badmásh" campaign; but steady and continuous action against bad characters will, I hope, form in future a part of the annual criminal work. Cases are taken up in the system described fully last year, and no cases are instituted without my own permission and then only on complaints received by the District Superintendent of Police and myself on tour. These complaints are checked by reference to the Thána books, permission to prosecute is given. This system works well and prevents on the one hand the oppression of the people by the police under threats of a prosecution for bad livelihood, and on the other the malicious institution of charges by private persons to gratify individual spite.

Out of 195 persons called on to furnish security during the year under report 193 were imprisoned in default as compared with 83 in the privious year: 42 as compared with 17 persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 465 as compared with Rs. 268-4-6. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 10 persons in the year 1893 as compared with 2 in 1892. These statistics indicate that the working of the bad livelihood sections has been strenuously enforced. At the same time I do not think that, regard being had to the character of the prevailing crime in the district, the measures have been at all too vigorous. In the first place great discrimination has been exercised in selecting the persons to be placed on security, and generally only those persons sent up who are notorious offenders, small offenders being left to the ordinary law. The number, 195 persons, dealt with in Montgomery last year was considerably smaller than the number of persons, 274, dealt with in 1892 in Mooltan, only about one-third of the number dealt with in 1892 in Jhang, and less than one-sixth of the number dealt with in Lahore. In the next place care was taken before persons were admitted as bondsmen to see that they fulfilled the requirements of being themselves respectable and substantial persons. It was in order to determine that the sureties were such that so large a proportion of persons was detained in jail, but as the statistics show only 42 persons were detained over one month. A short detention in jail of persons called upon to furnish security is, I think, valuable as showing that the procedure is something more than a mere form. I know it has had an excellent effect; and the present comparative freedom from crime of the Montgomery, Kamália and Chúchak jurisdictions, where some of the worst offenders have been dealt with, is stated to be due to the fear inspired by the working of the bad livelihood sections last year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. A. Bridges).

As regards the trial of bad characters the arrangement is that each tahsil in the district is in charge of a first class Magistrate who takes up badmáshi cases while on tour and tries them on the spot, and this is perhaps the best arrangement for this district. It has been long in force and with very good results.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The number of cases in which compensation was awarded for frivolous and vexatious complaints in each district during the past three years was as follows: —

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dera Ismail Khan	20	19	20
Dera Gházi Khan	14	5	2
Bannu	53	40	43

Bannu shows a slight increase. The number in Dera Ghází Khan has again fallen but no explanation has been given. The action of the Magistrates in this district who rejected 523 complaints without reference to police and awarded compensation in only 2 cases appears unsatisfactory. The action of the Magistrates in Dera Ismáil Khan who rejected 486 complaints with reference to police and awarded compensation in 20 cases also appears far from satisfactory. Magistrates, it is clear, pay very little attention to this matter, and the result is that the number of false and vexatious charges is increasing year by year. The law on the subject was modified and its scope extended by the passing of Act IV of 1891, but it appears that the Courts have neglected to exercise the powers vested in them for checking the mischievous tendency of the people to resort to Criminal Courts in order to cause annoyance and trouble. Their attention will now be called to this as one of the important branches of magisterial work. An examination of the last year's figures shows that of the 10,924 offences reported no fewer than 2,627 or 24 per cent were rejected *in limine* or struck off as false. The 6,244 cases disposed of involved 14,072 persons, and of these—

3,628 or 26 per cent	were discharged for non-appearance of complainant or withdrawal of complaint,	
2,005 or 14	„	were discharged otherwise, and
2,547 or 18	„	were acquitted.

Thus a total of 8,180 persons or 58 per cent were either discharged or acquitted, and of these only 65 received compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

The cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, are tried in the Cis-Indus tahsíls by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhakkar, in Kuláchi and Dera by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner (except Dera city, which appertains to the Treasury Officer), and in Tánk by the Assistant Commissioner. Annually, before the camping season commences, lists of noted bad characters are prepared by the officers in charge of police stations and submitted to the Magistrates above named, who take up the cases when on tour and in the presence of the village notables. The persons convicted almost invariably appeal to me, so that I have ample opportunity of reviewing my subordinates' proceedings in this respect. In future I propose to have the police lists made out every six months, and to direct that, before any action is taken thereon by the Magistrates, they should be checked by the Tahsíldárs, who, from their intimate acquaintance with the district, should be able to record a reliable opinion as to whether any names should be added to, or removed from, the lists, and thus minimise the chance of a vexatious prosecution. The preparation of lists of lambardárs and zaildárs, who were suspected of connivance with bad characters in their criminal operations, has had an excellent effect, as I have reason to believe that most of them have now turned over a new leaf and generally abandoned their evil courses.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E.)

With regard to proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, I may note that the precautions approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Review of the Criminal Justice Report for the year 1892 are and have been observed as of common practice in this district for some time past. Before such cases are taken up a report is submitted by the Police shewing all that is known of the past history of the "habitual thief" or burglar, and these cases are as far as possible heard on the spot in the village or its neighbourhood. I cannot say that I have found in Hazára as the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot observed in some remarks quoted in the Review of the Criminal Justice Report for 1892 that "the principal criminals are often men of position," but it is notorious and certain that bad characters and professional thieves are nearly always to be found among the servants and retainers of men of high position.

V.—GENERAL RESULT OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Capt. E. Inglis.)

Last year the number of cognizable cases taken up direct by Magistrates was 721. This year they have risen to 1,132, resulting in 671 complaints being dismissed, 363 cases in which accused were discharged or acquitted, and 98 only in which accused were convicted.

The great part [illegible] these cog[illegible] offences. Then come cases relating to [illegible] trates are not working properly or the nu[illegible] a great number of people are being wrongl[illegible] time is being wasted.

Some few of the cognizable cases rep[illegible] [illegible]ates compounded, but it seems to me there must be something wr[illegible] when, after o[illegible] summarily dismissed, 2,444 accused were summoned with the result that not o[illegible] them was found guilty. It looks as if the Criminal Courts were being used as an ea[illegible] means of causing trouble to one's enemies.

The convictions show a less percentage than last year and are very low. I have shown above how great is the number in my opinion of false cases instituted. Hoshiárpur is notoriously a litigious district, and I believe the people rush off to the Courts on the slightest excuse and institute cases which they cannot eventually prove. Moreover, many of the trivial trespass cases are more for decision in Civil Courts.

The results in the Honorary Magistrates' Courts show rather curious results.

	Per cent.
Convictions	16·22
Discharged and acquittals	20·21
Withdrawn and cases compounded	63·36

It must be remembered that most of the Honorary Magistrates' cases are trivial ones, assaults, cattle trespass, &c. The parties are often glad to "*rázináma*" the case, and I have no doubt the Honorary Magistrates use their influence to induce them to do so, and I see no harm in this. It is a pity these cases are ever brought into Court at all.

VI.—AGENCY BY WHICH CRIMINAL WORK WAS DISPOSED OF.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Lieut.-Col. C. F. Massy.)

I am of opinion that, as regards Magistrates sitting alone, the Honorary Agency is overdone in this district.

Later on I shall be in a position to satisfy myself generally as to the working of the Honorary Agency. My present impression is that more is demanded of these gentlemen (owing to the paucity of the paid staff) than we can, under the circumstances, reasonably expect.

These remarks do not apply to city Benches, where the work is of an unimportant character, the duties light, and the term of duty is only an occasional occurrence. In Delhi each pair of Magistrates sits on an average only one week in five; and the gentlemen have thus plenty of time to carry on their ordinary pursuits in the intervals.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie.)

It is I suppose necessary to afford the Náib-Tahsíldárs some judicial training in criminal work, but remembering the grossly inadequate establishment they have, as well as other circumstances which attend their inferior position, I think our policy should be to curtail their Magisterial labours.

VII.—TRIALS UNDER FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATIONS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Capt. H. A. Deane.)

Jirgas, worked on the system of appointing local jirgas and composed of a much larger number of men than previously, have worked well. A great safeguard exists in all factions in the village being represented on the jirga, and such a jirga are not likely to agree to convict a man unless they all satisfy themselves as to his guilt. The percentage of convictions is high, and I attribute this to local jirgas either knowing facts of cases or how to get at such facts better than an outside jirga, and to only those cases being put before a jirga for trial in which there is a reasonable presumption against the accused.

HAZAR

HAM, C.I.E.)

ule I think jirgas are averse to convict. plained; fear of incurring hostility or of as between "our Sovereign Lady the Queen r at the mpathy with an offender, and want of sympathy with s of our law which are not in accordance with their traditions and feelings, one ner of these influences are in operation in almost every case.

A Magistrate can do no more than appoint the best council which he can convene out of the neighbourhood; any official pressure that might harmonise percentages or bring them to a normal would in the end destroy such good as the Regulation may now effect.

In mischief cases, where jirgas are perhaps most beneficial, I have little doubt that behind many a finding of not guilty there is the solid fact that under threat of an adverse judgment the council compelled the offender to make reparation, and as their settlement of such a case in such a way in their own village is likely to compose the enmity or feud, which a sentence in Court might only keep alive, I do not think any exception need be taken to many such findings or to the low percentage of convictions in cases of all classes taken together. To encourage jirgas to bring in a true finding in mischief cases, I have made it a rule, and it is a well known one, that a verdict of guilty will only be followed by fine, in which the council's estimate of loss will be duly considered. It is useless to attempt to punish with long imprisonment a man found by a jirga to have set fire to a small cow-shed, an act for which a council really and truly convened according to Pathán usage would consider a fine ample, even though under our law it be an offence only triable by a Court of Sessions, and punishable with imprisonment for 10 years.

VIII.—PUNISHMENTS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

Imprisonment as carried out in this country is in many ways an unsatisfactory kind of punishment which more often corrupts than reforms. If I had the power I should in many cases, instead of sending men to jail, let them go if they were men with fixed ties, on condition that they furnished security for their good behaviour for a certain number of years and paid half-yearly for so many years a fixed amount as a crime tax.

IX.—APPEALS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. Montgomery.)

In the case of nearly one-third of the persons appealing was the order of the lower Court altered. Many of the Subordinate Courts, though their findings on the facts are right, have very little sense of proportion in the matter of sentences. They will often give absurdly light sentences for serious offences and heavy ones in petty cases of assault or simple hurt. It is not unusual to find a whole family of five or six persons fined Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for a common assault. It is sentences such as these which encourage persons to include as many as possible of the relatives of their enemies in their complaints.

X.—PROCEDURE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond.)

Special attention had to be given to the orders of Government regarding medico-legal cases: the Medical Officer was under the impression that the Hospital Assistants were competent to conduct post mortem examinations even when not directly authorized in this respect by Punjab Government Notification No. 54, dated the 10th February 1892. The Civil Surgeon was in the habit of countersigning their reports even when the autopsy had been conducted during his absence from head-quarters. This irregularity has now been removed. It was also pointed out to the Railway authorities that a practice by the Railway Police of having autopsies conducted by an authorized Medical subordinate paid by the Railway administration was illegal and open to objection.